



Animal Welfare Board of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

Report on the Welfare Status of
Elephant Ramabhadran & Elephant Lakshmi
Of the Thiruvambady Temple, Thrissur, Kerala, India



Elephant Ramabhadran



Elephant Lakshmi

January 2016
Inspection Conducted by

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Preface

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) had received numerous complaints regarding the welfare and the condition of housing of two elephants – a bull named Ramabhadran and a cow named Lakshmi, both under the ownership of the Thiruvambady Devaswom, Thrissur, Kerala India.

The complaint received by AWBI from a prominent animal welfare activist on January 1st, 2016 was accompanied by photographic evidence of the physical status of the elephant Ramabhadran. This prompted immediate action by the Board, who vide email of January 4th 2016, authorized Shri. M N Jayachandran – President SPCA, Idukki, Kerala, and Co-opted Member AWBI, Dr. Sasindradev – Rtd. Forest Veterinarian and Shri Subrahmanian Santakumar, Honorary Animal Welfare Officer (HAWO), Trustee, Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre to inspect Ramabhadran and Lakshmi. The inspection of Lakshmi was a follow up inspection pursuant to an earlier inspection conducted in June 2015 following an incident with her then mahout which had left her injured and possibly blind in the left eye. The inspection originally scheduled for the 8th of January 2016 had to be rescheduled owing to Dr. Sasindradev having to pull out on grounds of personal reasons.

The Board then reissued an authorization letter on the 7th of January 2016, authorizing Dr. Rakesh Chittora Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat, Maharashtra as a part of the inspection team. The inspection was conducted on 13th of January 2016.

While temple elephants have a long standing history in Kerala, this team is of the opinion that, given the demand, stress, lack of adequate rest, care, housing and proper feeding, the time has come to relook at the practice of keeping elephants in captivity and slowly phase it out.

It is shocking to see the conditions in which the elephants are housed, the kind of care which is given, most of which are in violation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act (WPA) 1972, the Kerala Captive Elephants (Management and Maintenance) Rules 2003 & 2012 and the Project Elephant 'Guidelines for Care and Management of Captive Elephants', 2008. What is even more appalling is the distinct lack of will on the part of the State Government and the machinery to enforce the law and ensure the welfare of the elephants.

Acknowledgements

The inspection team would like to place on record sincere thanks to the Officials of the Thiruvambady Devaswom, Thrissur, Kerala; the staff of the TDB Elephant Yard and the mahouts for their whole hearted cooperation and support for the inspection.

This team would also like to thank the Range Officer (Social Forestry), Thrissur Shri. B Jayachandran for facilitating the inspection. Thanks are also due to the Asst. Conservator of Forests (Social Forestry) Shri. Prem Chander for his support and encouragement.

Thanks are due to Ms. Preethi Sreevalsan & Shri. Kannan of PAWS, Thrissur, and Ms. Sally Kannan of HSI-India for their on-ground and logistics support. The team also thanks Ms. Sangita Iyer, Independent Nature & Wildlife filmmaker for sharing grabs of the footage shot of these elephants in 2014.

Recommendations

This team comprising of Dr. Rakesh Chittora, Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat, MN Jayachandran President, Idukki SPCA, Kerala & Subrahmanian Santakumar, HAWO (AWBI) conducted a detailed inspection of the said two elephants and offer the following recommendations. This team also observed the other elephants under the care of the Thiruvambady Devaswom Board and is making a few additional recommendations as well with regard to these elephants and captive elephants of Kerala in general.

Elephant Thiruvambady Ramabhadran

It has been observed that Elephant Ramabhadran is in severe pain and has a paralysed trunk which is no longer responding to treatment. The condition is such that he cannot lift or move his trunk, therefore is unable to feed himself or even drink water by himself. Furthermore it has also been observed that he isn't flapping his ears, which is a very key action for thermoregulation and such a condition manifests only in the sickest of animals. His body is emaciated and has multiple gangrenous wounds all over his body, not to mention deep ulcerations under his feet owing to foot rot.

Based on the observations and health examination done by the registered veterinarian in the inspection team, Dr Rakesh Chittora, and having understood and agreed, the inspection team collectively recommends that that AWBI must request the Chief Wildlife Warden of Kerala to immediately constitute a panel of experts as per the Guidelines on 'Euthanasia in Elephants' issued by MOEF & CC, and proceed with getting a final expert opinion regarding euthanizing Ramabhadran immediately so as relieve him from the tremendous suffering that he is going through, as per the procedures elaborately described in the guidelines. The MoEF & CC guidelines on euthanasia of elephants are enclosed as **Annexure 4**. The guidelines state that euthanasia of elephants may be carried out only in specific circumstances when the elephant is in such agony or pain that it is cruel to keep it alive. In the case of Ramabhadran, he has a Body condition Index score of 5 indicating that he is very thin (as per the Asian Elephant Body Condition Score Index, 11+ being very good condition, and 0- 5 being emaciated condition), is severely anaemic, cannot feed or drink by himself and will always be dependent on caretakers for the same; which will cause further deterioration of his condition. Therefore it is in his best interests that he be euthanized.

Elephant Thiruvambady Lakshmi

It was observed that Elephant Lakshmi does not have any vision in her left eye due to cataract. The cornea is completely opaque with scarring in the sclera. She is also displaying severe stereotypic behaviour because of being tethered to the same place for the whole day (except for 2 hours when she gets to walk) The inspection team strongly recommends that the AWBI request the Chief Wildlife Warden to move Lakshmi immediately to a forest run elephant sanctuary where she will be able to get the exercise she needs, bathe in the river and get proper veterinary care.

Other Elephants

It was noticed that Elephant Unnikrishnan has a severe wound on his right forelimb and other wounds/ulcers on his flanks, right anterior elbow, of which the latter had been covered with a black substance. This team recommends that the Unnikrishnan be moved either to the forest sanctuary or the Kerala Forest Department appoint a veterinarian for immediate and constant care of this wound which has the potential to become gangrenous.

The other elephants had wounds caused by chains and miscellaneous minor wounds which need immediate care to prevent it from getting worse.

General Observation & Recommendation

This team having observed multiple violations of the Law, Rules and Guidelines also recommends that the AWBI request the Chief Wildlife Warden for a comprehensive report on the violations and take action to cancel the ownership certificates and registration of the elephants belonging to errant owners. In the case of these two elephants it was also observed that the Devaswom Board did not have all the required documentation regarding the ownership, transfer documents etc for keeping the custody of elephants.

Welfare Violations in Elephant Keeping

1. **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960**

Section 11(1)(b) of the PCA Act states that, it is cruelty and a punishable offence if any person *“employs in any work or labour or for any purpose any animal which, by reason of its age or any disease) infirmity, wound, sore or other cause, is unfit to be so employed or, being the owner, permits any such unfit animal to be employed”*;

Ramabhadran has a paralyzed trunk for the last 7 odd years and he was given a clearance by the attending veterinarians to be paraded for festivals and transported when it is clear that a paralyzed trunk is a handicap because the animal cannot feed or drink by himself.

2. Section 11(1) (f) of PCA Act 1960 states that it is cruelty if any person “keeps for an unreasonable time any animal chained or tethered upon an unreasonably short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord”. Section 11(1)(h) states that it is a punishable offence if any persons “being the owner of (any animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter”

As per ‘Guidelines for Care and Management of Captive Elephants’ issued by Project Elephant Division of MOEF & CCin 2008 - “keeping for unreasonable time, an elephant chained or tethered upon an unreasonable short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord” is tantamount to cruelty to elephants and is prohibited. As outlined by Tamil Nadu’s Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in a Circular, *“The elephant should not be tethered with chain and hobbles on 2 or 3 legs simultaneously which will cause arthritis problem to the elephant”*.

2. **CZA’s guidelines for upkeep of elephants in zoos states that** “No chaining at the first instance, if required the elephants should be kept tied only in one leg with chain/ rope covered by leather tubes, the legs for tying may be changed alternately.” Tethering an elephant by more than one leg appears to violate the guidelines.

As per the Indian government’s guidelines of captive-elephant management, *“The elephant should not be tethered with chain and hobbles on 2 or 3 legs simultaneously which will cause arthritis problem to the elephant”*.

In all these cases, accessibility to water was controlled by the mahouts, and was not freely available to the elephant.

3. **The Kerala Captive Elephant (Management & Maintenance) Rules 2012 –**

Rule 2 ; Sub-Rule (2) states *“Each elephant must be ensured a minimum floor area as specified below:- (iii) Adult elephant (height above 2.25m) and cow elephant with unweaned calf – 9m x 6m”* –

The floor space provided for Lakshmi was less than the specified area by at least 40%.

Rule 2; Sub-Rule (3) states *“In the case of covered sheds, the height of the structure shall not be less than 5.5m;”*

It was observed that shed provided for Lakshmi did not meet the height standards.

Rule 2; Sub-Rule (4) states that *“Corrugated iron sheets or asbestos when used for roofing of elephant stables shall be covered with cooling materials like gunny bags, grass, cadjan leaves etc.”*

Both sheds – for Ramabhadran & Lakshmi and furthermore the sheds provided for other elephants in both locations do not have the said covering for cooling put over the corrugated sheets.

Rule 4; Sub Rule (5) states that *“If the elephant is found sick, injured, unduly stressed or pregnant, the mahout shall report the condition to the owner who in turn shall consult a Veterinary doctor for providing treatment expeditiously.”*

In the case of both the elephants, it was observed that the treatment was being administered on a daily basis by the mahouts and local volunteers; both of who have no veterinary backgrounds and training. It was also observed that the medicines being administered were from two different medical systems – Ayurveda and Allopathy, something that practitioners of both systems do not recommend.

Rule 6 sub-rule (4) states that *“The owner or contractor or hirer of the elephant shall provide sufficient potable drinking water to the elephant, preferably from a river or any other source of running water.”*

It was observed that there was no source of running water, no water troughs or barrels in both locations that could have provided the animals continuous access to drinking water. Water was provided periodically through a hose from a borewell. The elephants do not have access to water when they feel thirsty

Rule 8 Sub rule (2) states that *“The risk and damage of property caused by attack of elephants going amok shall be brought under appropriate Insurance Coverage. Third party insurance shall also be given to the elephant.”*

It was observed that at the time of the inspection, Elephant Ramabhadran did not have a valid third party insurance. Though the officials had mentioned that an application for renewal was submitted, no supporting documents were given.

Rule 8 Sub rule (2) states that *“Movement register, Disease and vaccine register, Treatment register, Food Register, & Work Register shall be maintained upto date by the owner and shall be produced for inspection as and when called for.”*

It was observed that Lakshmi did not have any of these records and what was available for Ramabhadran wasn't in the prescribed format – especially the treatment register – which could be easily tampered with. Vaccination register was not available for Ramabhadran.

Rule 12 sub rule (b) states that it is cruelty *“employing in any work or labour or for any purpose, any elephant, which by reason of its age or disease, infirmity, wound, sore or other cause, if unfit to be so employed, or being owner permitting any such elephant to be employed;”*

Ramabhadran has a paralyzed trunk for the last 7 odd years and he was given a clearance by the attending veterinarians to be paraded for festivals and transported when it is clear that a paralyzed trunk is a handicap because the animal cannot feed or drink by itself.

4. **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**

Only Ramabhadran has the ownership certificate in the name of The Secretary, Thiruvambady Devaswom Board; Lakshmi did not have an ownership certificate. Source of both animals were unknown and records of transfer of ownership, No Objection Certificate from CWW of state of origin, or that of the CWW Kerala were not seen in the file.

The age of both elephants could not be determined, with each document showing a different age.

It is very clear that there is no application of mind by the CWLWs of the sending State nor of the receiving State, when permissions to transport an elephant are given. Though the guidelines are quoted, the authorities turn a blind eye to discrepancies in the documentation for the elephants entering the state.

Sec. 40 (2) states that “No person shall, after commencement of this Act, acquire, receive, keep in his control, custody, or possession, sell, offer for sale or otherwise transfer or transport any animal specified in Schedule I or Part II of Schedule II... except with the previous permission in writing of the CWW or the authorized officer.”

Section 42 states that the Chief Wildlife Warden should ensure that the owner of the elephant must have adequate facilities for housing, maintenance and upkeep of the animal so as to be issued with an ownership certificate or to retain it. ”

About Thiruvambady Temple

The temple is located 1 km north of the Vadakkunnathan Temple and 800m from Swaraj Round, on the Shornur Road. It is a ten-minute drive from the Thrissur Railway Station and Bus stand. The Punkunnam Railway station, is only 250 m from the temple. The temple is managed by the Thiruvambady Devaswom Board which is also the owner of the Elephants because of which the elephants carry the prefix of Thiruvambady to their names. The Elephant yard where the elephants are tethered is about 5 kms away from the temple. The elephants used for the daily routine at the temple are tethered in the yard adjoining the house of a Shri. Sunder B Menon who is a patron of the temple and also the chief patron of the Elephant Owner's Federation.

Elephant Keeping History at the Thiruvambady Temple

The practice of keeping elephants in this temple began in 1966 with the acquisition of its first elephant; bought using devotees' contributions; it was named Govindankutty.

At present, the temple owns 6 elephants, five bulls by names Sivasundar, Chandrasekharan, Ramabhadran, Unnikrishnan, Arjun & one cow named Lakshmi. These elephants were given to the temple as humble offerings into the Lord, by devotees Shri. T. A. Sunder Menon, Shri. K. Gopi Warriar, Shri. R. Jayan, Shri. Narayana Iyer, Shri. K.R.C. Menon and Shri. N.V. Viswanathan respectively.

NOTE: The above details have been obtained from online sources. On enquiry with the official of the Devaswom Board for details of acquisition of other elephants they declined to show the details to this team. On enquiry about the post mortem reports of earlier elephants of the temple who had died, this team was informed that they do not possess such files.

The elephant used for the daily routine at the temple are not tethered at the Board's Yard but at the yard adjoining the house of a Shri. Sunder B Menon who is a patron of the temple and also the chief patron of the Elephant Owner's Federation. In addition to that, the elephant Thiruvambady Sivasunder, donated by the same person is also tethered in this yard.

Elephant Deaths

Elephant Thiruvambady *Chandrashekaran* was attacked by another elephant Thechikottukavu Ramabhadran in 1999 and succumbed in May 2002 to the injuries thus sustained.

The other elephants are Rajashekaran, Keshavan and Vishnu. No details of the date of death.

Enquiry with some locals threw up another death that of an elephant named *Reghuraman* in 2009

According to the officials of the Devaswom Board, there are no records of the deaths and the postmortem reports with the Board.

Inspection Report

Thiruvambady Ramabhadran

Details of Elephant:

- Name: Thiruvambady Ramabhadran
- Age: ~55 (as per the Ownership Certificate)
- Reg No: 219/04
- Microchip No: 000658B519
- Date Acquired: **No Records**
- Source: **No Records**
- NOC Certificate from Origin: **No Records**
- NOC Certificate from Home State: **No Records**
- Records Examined:
 - Treatment Register
 - Feed Register
 - Movement Register
 - Work Register
 - Ownership papers
 - Insurance papers
- Notes:
 - **Discrepancy in age noted** – 51 in health certificate issued in May 2015 by Dr. Giridas, 50 years per the Data book issued in 2007, 17 years per the Microchip Certificate
 - **Expiry of Insurance:** The insurance had expired as on Jan 12, 2016 and this team was informed that the application for renewal had been sent in the preceding week but supporting documents couldn't be produced. The Devaswom Board wasn't in possession of a valid insurance policy at the time of the inspection
 - Since the Board professed the lack of other documents regarding the ownership of the elephant, this team spoke to some locals and animal activists regarding Ramabhadran and it was reported that he was named Manimala Bhadrar when he was brought in from Kottayam District in Kerala in 1983-84.

Veterinary Summary

The elephant Ramabhadran was observed to be in pain, distress and in an extremely poor condition marked by trunk paralysis which is irreversible. The elephant is unable to take food and water his own due to paralysis of the trunk. The large, multiple chronic wounds on the body, some of which are gangrenous is indicative of the suffering that the elephant is going through and also the lack of basic veterinary care, poor upkeep and management. The elephant exhibits extremely poor body condition manifested by emaciation, progressive weight loss and anorexia. Based on the health assessment the inspection team concludes that the prognosis of the clinical condition is very poor. Moreover to prevent further deterioration of his health and continued suffering, euthanasia of the elephant is highly recommended as per the guidelines issued by MOEF & CC. Therefore, the inspection team strongly recommends that the AWBI must request Chief wild life warden, Kerala to immediately constitute a panel of veterinary experts for taking a decision regarding euthanasia of the said elephant and act as per the guidelines of the MOEF & CC.

Detailed Veterinary Observations

Behavioural Observations

On observation for about ten minutes from a distance it was seen that Elephant Ramabahdram was not able to lift and/ or move his trunk up, down or sideways. During this period he did not make any attempt to do so either. Ear flapping which is a frequent practice in elephants for thermoregulation was found to be dismally low in his case, having flapped his ears about 3-4 times during this 10 minute period. In spite of the floor being made of mud, he was not seen trying to dust himself. Thus it was observed that normal behaviour of elephants – swinging of trunk, ear flapping, dusting, shifting of weight from leg to leg was completely absent in Ramabhadran. He was showing signs of pain and appeared to be in great discomfort.

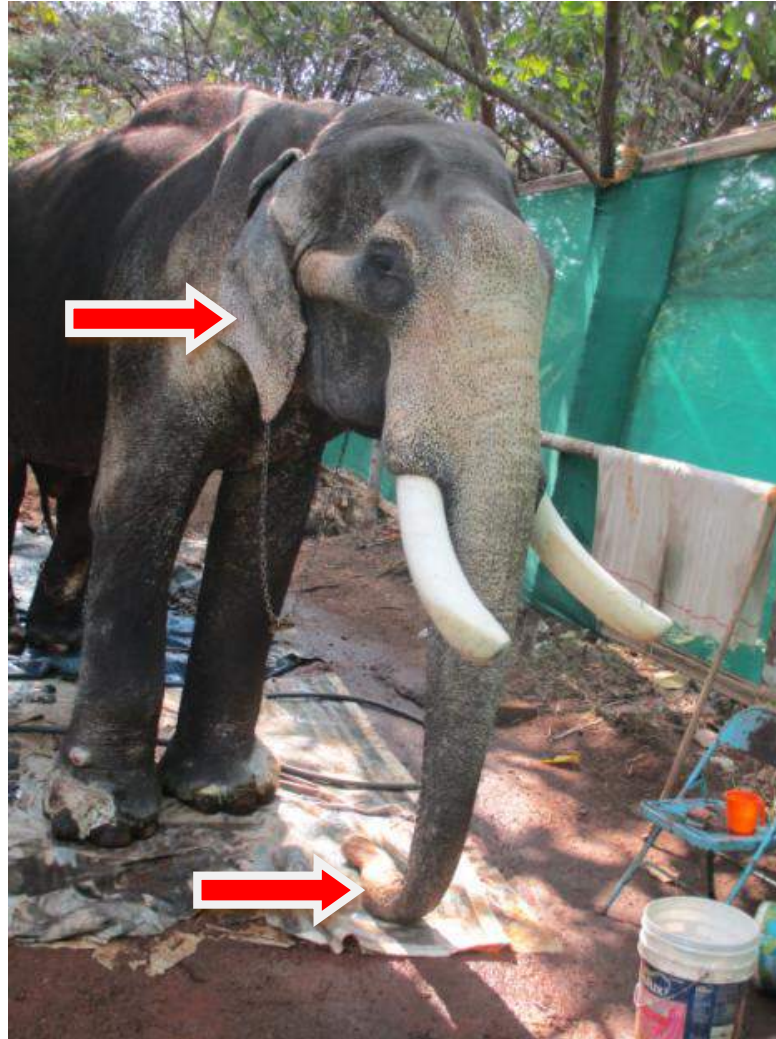


Image R1: Ramabhadran's trunk and ears- No Movement

Physical health

The Body Condition

The body score at the time of inspection was 5 (Asian Elephant Body Condition Score Index, 11+ being very good condition, and 0- 5 being emaciated condition)) The assessment of the body condition showed:

- that the temporal depression was completely visible and deeply concaved from all sides;
- frontal ridge forms a crater-like rim around the temporal depression.
- Spinous process of scapula was pronounced
- blade line with the acromial process appearing as a knot.
- Many of ribs were strongly visible and demarcated with pronounced inter costal depressions
- lumbar vertebrae were also visible as a ridge,
- there was depression just in front of pelvis,
- sternum was easily palpable
- individual joints in the tail were palpable and seen without any musculature.

These are all indicators that the elephant body condition was extremely poor and emaciated. Emaciated body condition clearly indicates that the elephant is not able to consume the required amount of feed due to trunk paralysis. The elephant suffering was marked by severe pain, distress and discomfort due to large untreated wounds visible at the left elbow joint, stifle joint and left hip region. Moreover, the left foot was seen without the nail and having extreme foot rot. What this highlights is the chronic suffering of the elephant and negligence on part the owner and mahouts.



Image R2: Emaciated body- low body condition

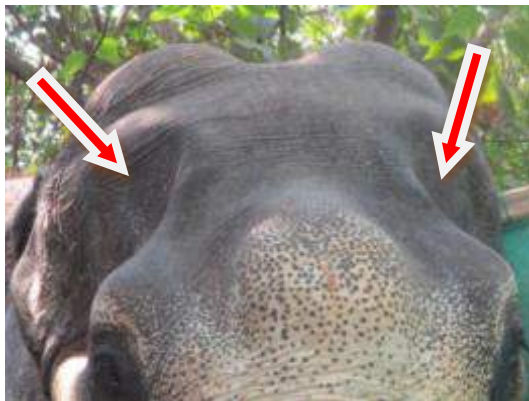


Image 3: Temporal depression



Image 4: Deeply concave

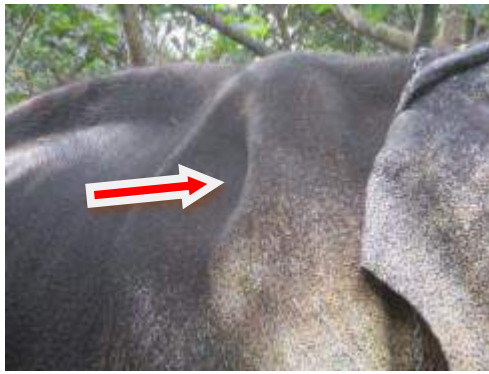


Image 5: Scapular spine prominent



Image 6: Depression immediate to flank



Image 7: Prominent Lumbar vertebrae

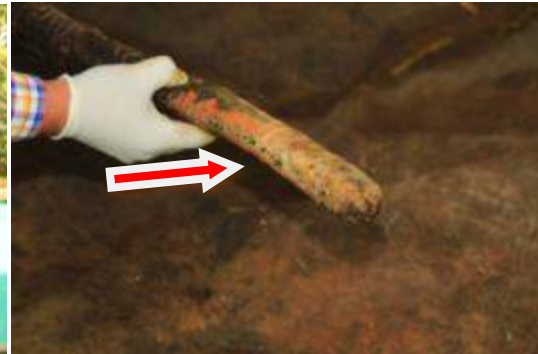


Image 8: no musculature in tail

Paralysed trunk

Ramabhadran's Trunk is completely paralysed. On observation, it was found that he could not lift his trunk for feeding, drinking water, dusting and to express other natural behaviours. The trunk swinging which is integral part of normal behaviour was completely absent. Trunk was seen always on ground during the inspection. The mahout demonstrated that they have to lift the trunk of the elephant with their hand so that the elephant could rest the trunk on the tusk. The muscle atrophy of the trunk was one another clear indication that the trunk was paralysed.

According to the supervisor, the cause of this paralysis was attributed to his trunk getting jammed in the door of a truck causing severe damage & trauma. The issue was compounded by the fact that the initial treatment for many years was for muscular injury and not the nerve injury which deteriorated over time and led to complete paralysis.

The treatment records maintained by the temple reconfirm trunk paralysis. The attending Veterinarian had been treating his trunk for a extended period of time without any visible signs of recovery. The treatment register maintained is not in the prescribed format and there was no vaccination register.

It has to be noted that he has been paraded at festivals in spite of being handicapped and physically unfit, which is an apparent violation of all laws, rules and guidelines.



Image 9: Paralysed trunk- Atrophied muscles



Image 10: Trunk always seen rested on ground

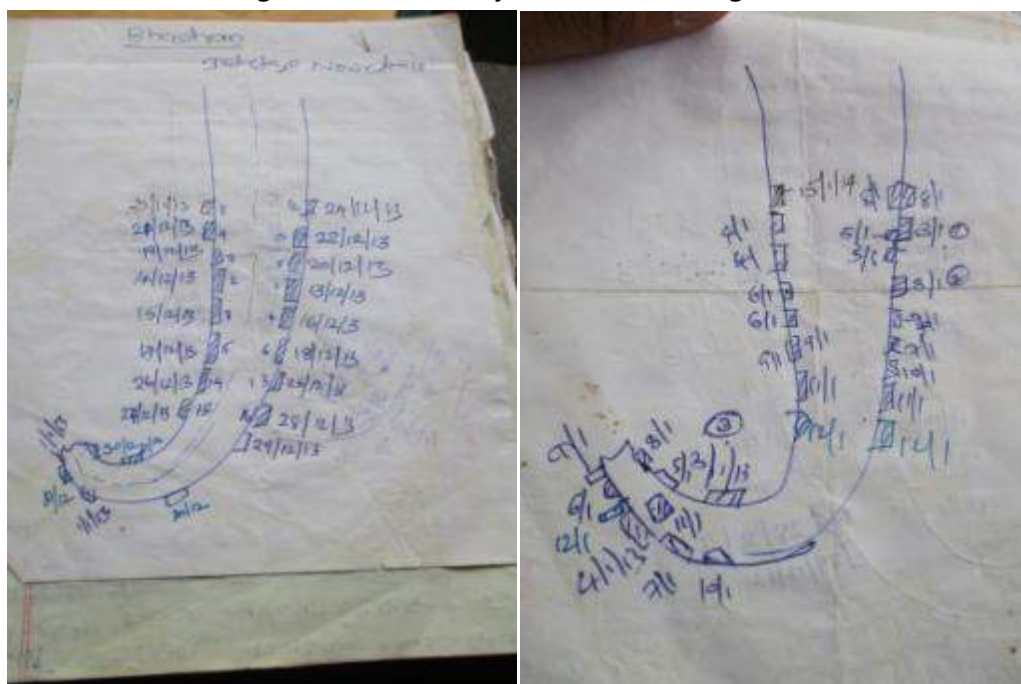


Image 11-12: Treatment of trunk by veterinarian in 2013

Wounds on all over the body

Many large deep wounds on both the flanks, left side of elbow, stifle joint, both forelegs etc were observed. All wounds had dead tissues in them along with thick coagulated pus which shows how chronic the wounds are and is also indicates of lack of appropriate veterinary treatment and care. The denial of proper veterinary treatment and the acute lackadaisical approach bordering on negligence on the part of the owner as well as the care takers has resulted in the current terrible health condition of the elephant.

The untreated painful wound on left hip of the elephant is approximately one foot long and one foot deep. Similarly, Wound on right side is about half a foot long and half a foot deep. Thick pus was seen oozing out from all the wounds indicating advanced stages of infection.

On speaking with the mahouts and supervisor it was found that they are using magnesium sulphate paste for last 15 -20 days to treat the wound. Though Magnesium sulphate is a good agent for cleaning and debridement, it causes delay in wound healing. Prior to shifting to this practice, they were using a concoction brewed by the attending veterinarian who confirmed the following ingredients on the phone: Zinc oxide, Boric acid, Alum, Penicillin powder, Negasunt (Coumaphos, propoxus and Sulphanilamide) powder & Raw turmeric powder

The correct SOP with regard to use of Magnesium sulphate is to use it for 2-3 days for debridement and should then be followed up with cleaning using an antiseptic agent. In this case they are using it continuously without appropriate prescription and expert advice and guidance. The inspection team was told that the mahouts use scissors to cut the edges of the wounds without using any

painkiller/sedation which is extremely cruel and painful, and given the large size of the wounds where nerve endings are often exposed would cause the animal intense and extreme pain when touched, cut or rubbed. Moreover management of such a complicated wound is supposed to be done by a qualified veterinarian, but unfortunately is being done by the mahouts and some locals volunteers who have no veterinary training or background .

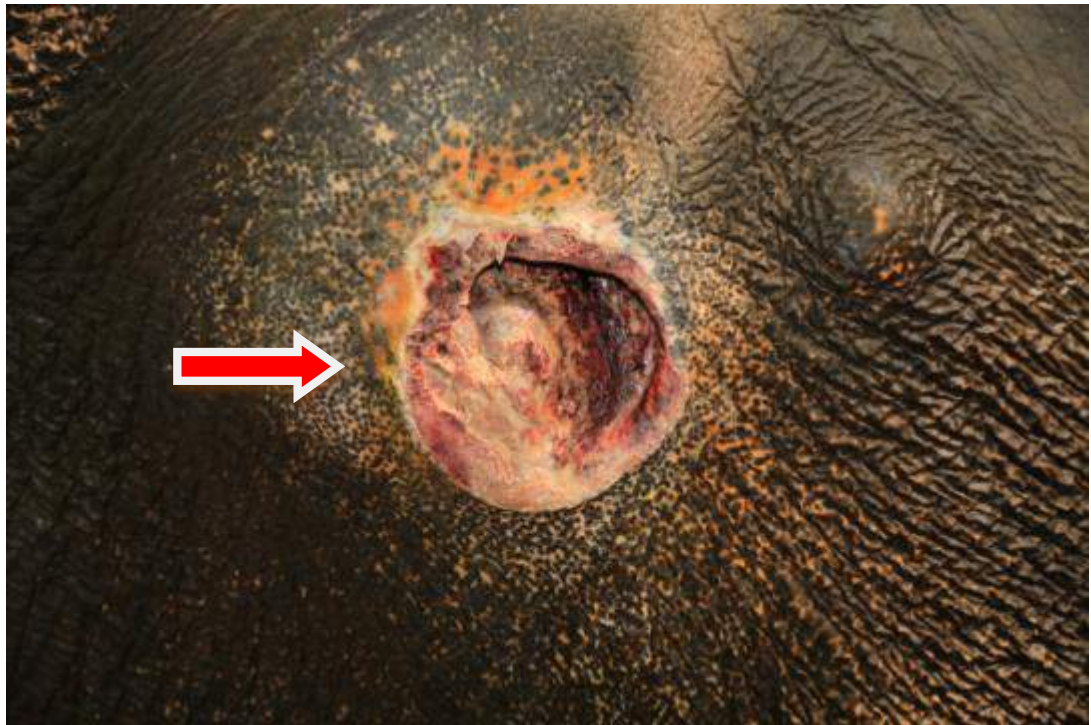


Image 13: Untreated Wound on left hip- dead tissues-



Image 14: Deep Wound on left hip- full palm went inside

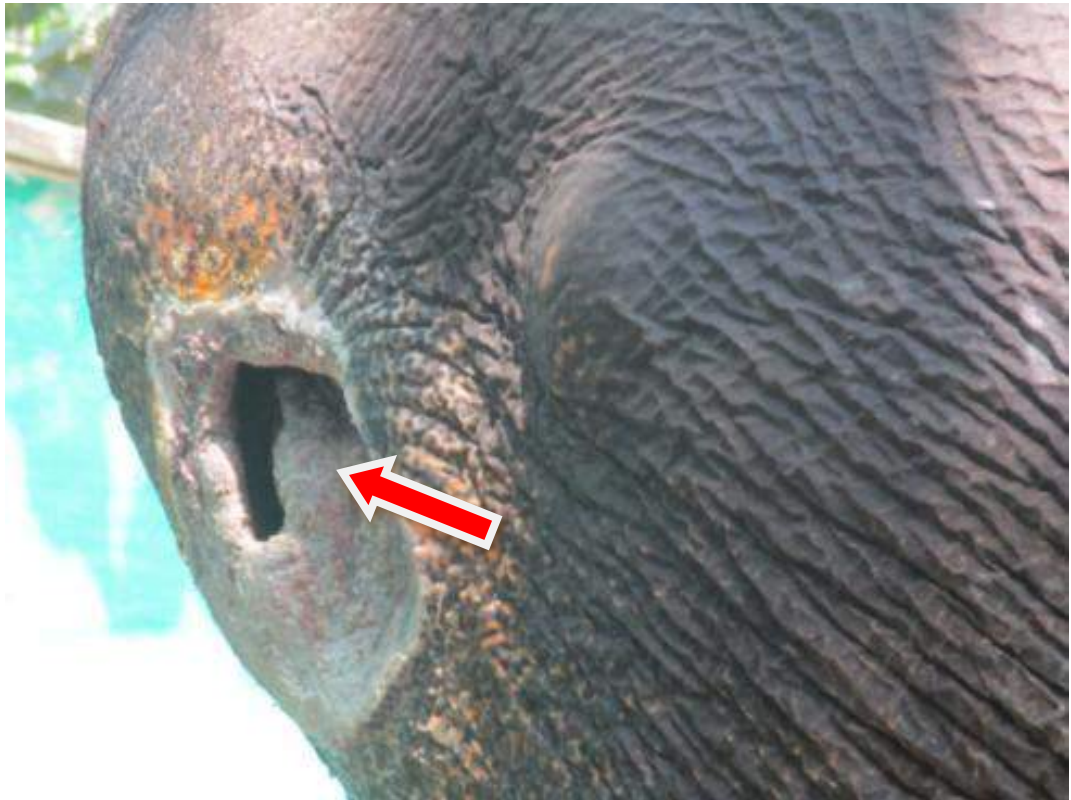


Image 15: large wound on left hip- After cleaning and debridement



Image 16: Wound on right hip- Thick pus was oozing out



Image 17: Abscess on left hip near to big wound

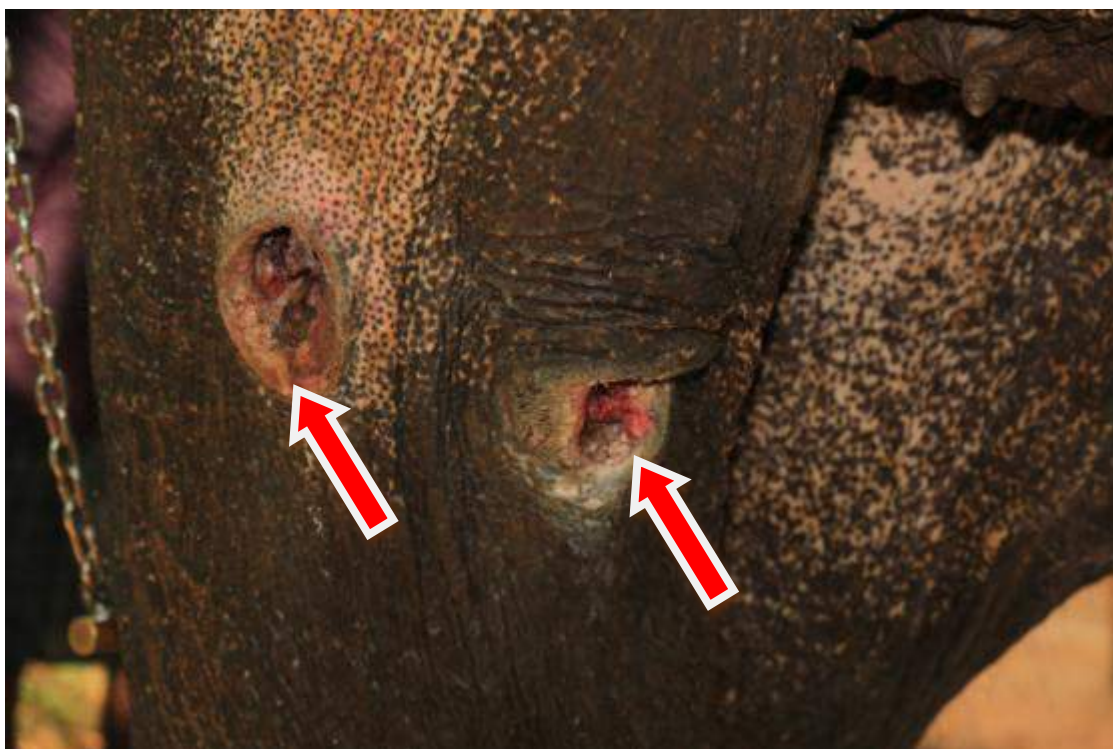


Image 18: Deep wounds on left Elbow- Dead tissue can be seen

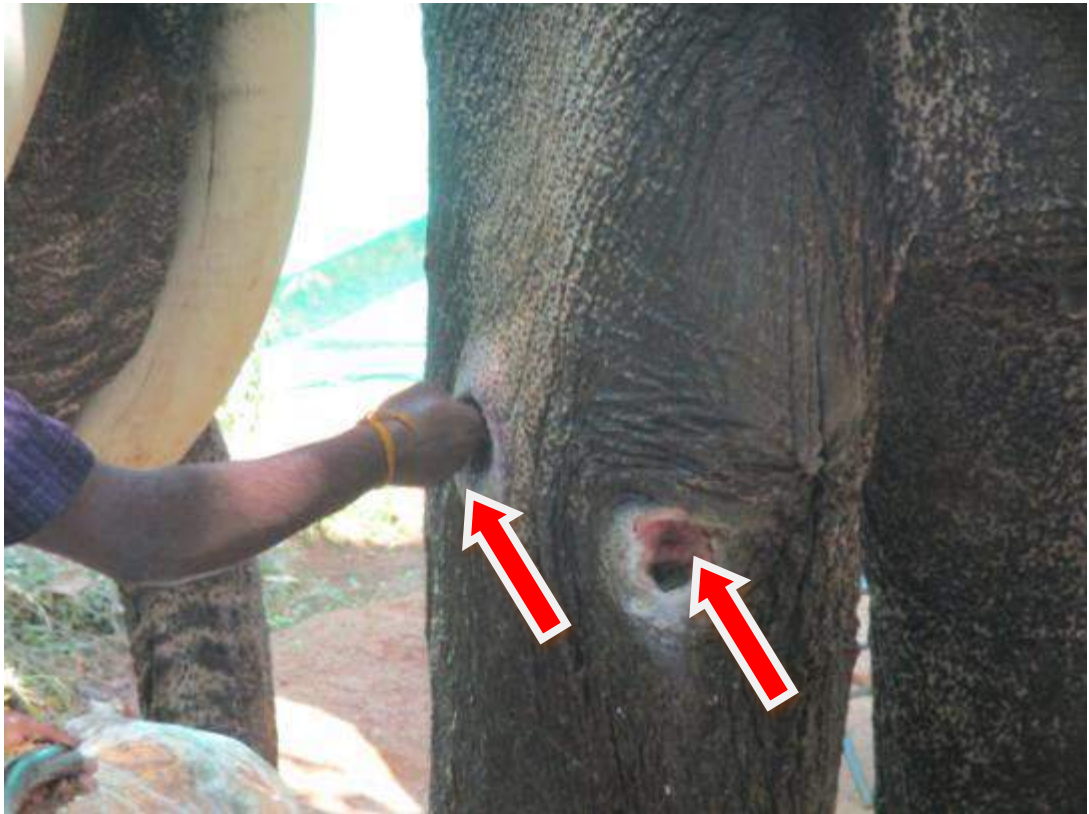


Image 19: Wounds on left elbow—too deep



Image 20: Wound on left stifle- dead tissue



Image 21: Protruding flesh on right foreleg- just above foot



Image 22: Large size wound over right feet(necrosis wound)- Pus was oozing- no nails



Image 23: No nail- only pus- inner mass is exposed- left foot



Image 24: No nail- only pus (Necrosis)- inner mass is exposed- left foot- swelling of foot

As per information received from mahouts- these large sized wounds on the feet were due to cryo treatment. The veterinarian has apparently stopped the treatment about two months back. A Liquid nitrogen tank and filing tools were observed in the storage room.

Hyperkeratosis (thickening) of the skin at the carpal, metacarpal, tarsal and metatarsal region observed likely due to constant chaining.



Image 25: Hyper keratinisation of skin due to constant chaining

Feet and Nails:

Foreleg nails were over grown, abscess and foot rot were observed and inter-digital spaces had cutaneous growth. Horizontal and vertical cracks were seen over nails and even no nails were observed at some part of toe. Foot pad was thin, smooth due to continuous tethering on hard floor.. Due to severe pain the elephant is not able to rest his weight on his limbs. Pus was oozing out from foot rot.



Image 26: Pus was oozing out from foot rot- right forefoot



Image 27: Left hind foot- Vertical and Horizontal cracks



Image 28: deep vertical crack- Right hind foot- completely damaged

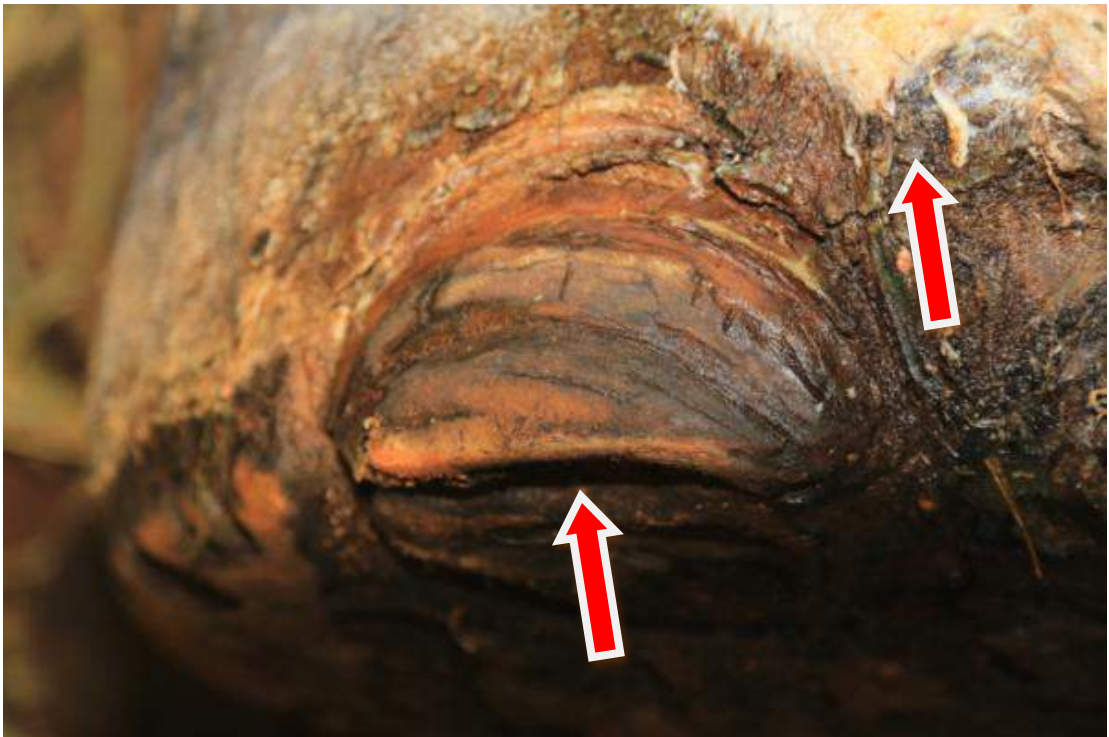


Image 29: Over grown nail- cuticle growth- pus was oozing out from inter digital space



Image 30: Cuticle growth



Image 31- Foot rot- right forefoot

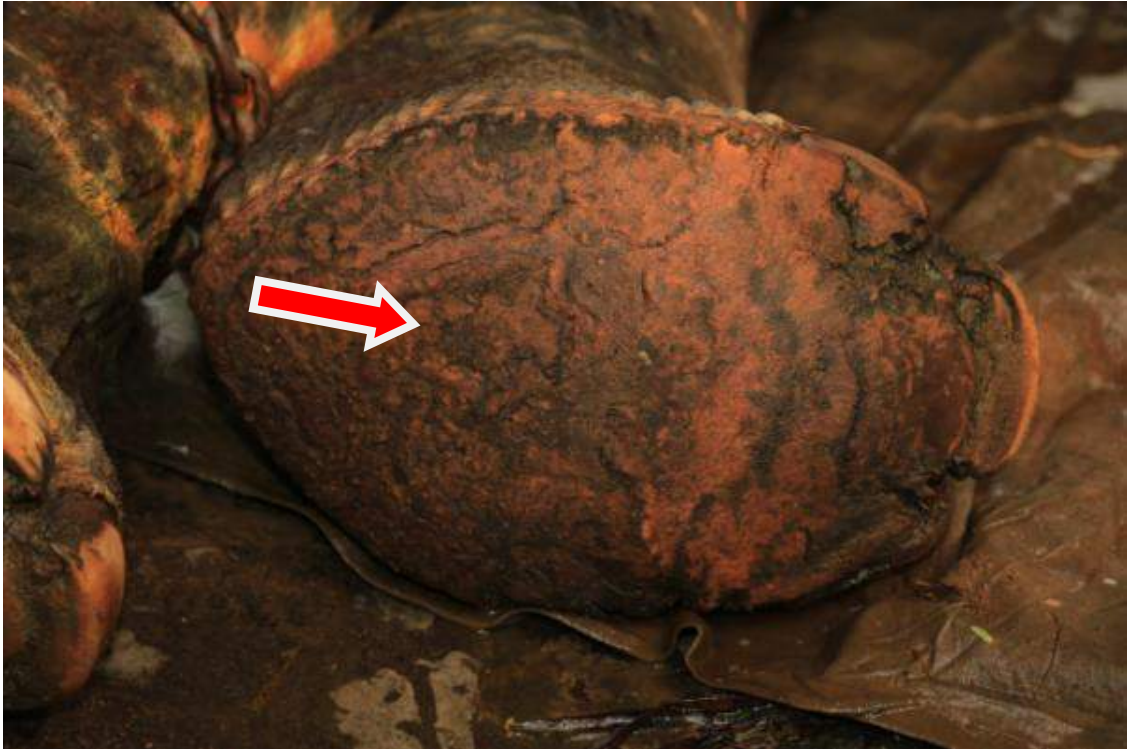


Image 32: Flat, thin, non spongy foot pad- constant chaining- no exercise

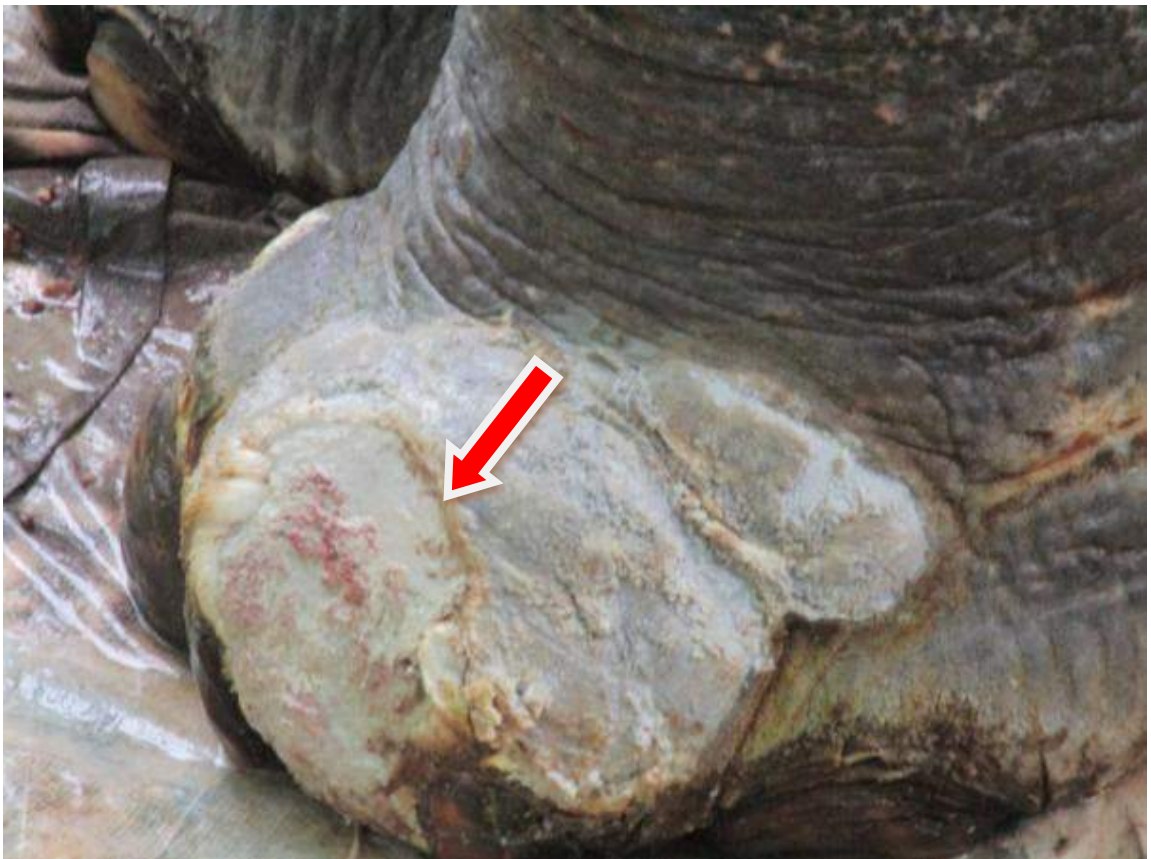


Image 33: No nail in left forefoot- only pus was oozing- inner mass visible

No ear flapping-

Ramabhadran was not demonstrating ear flapping which is the most common and natural behaviour in elephants for thermoregulation. This could be an indicator of a problem with the auditory nerves. It is likely that the nerves have been damaged due to physical trauma..



Image 34: Relaxed ears- no movement

*Hyper keratinization of trunk-*Trunk is hyper keratinised



Image 34: Keratinization of trunk

Vital parameters- on auscultation of heart it was found that heart rate was 60 per minutes which is just double to normal rate and pulse rate was 48 per minute which is also one and half times the normal rate which indicates that the animal is in severe pain.

Mucus membrane was observed and was found to be not a healthy pink colour.

Rectal temperature was 100 degree F.

Vital parameters indicate that Ramabhadran is in extreme pain and anaemic.

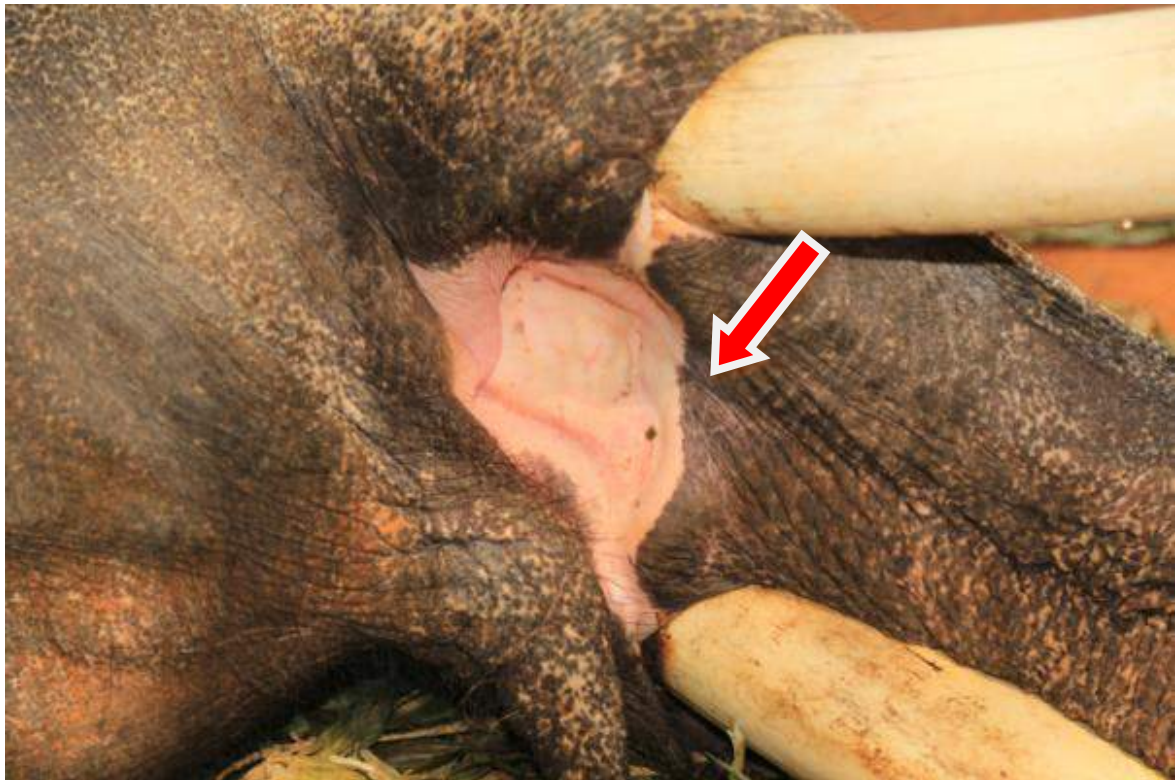


Image 36- Mucus membrane colour- no healthy pink

Housing: Ramabhadran was housed in appropriate size of shed with soft floor. The roof of shed was made up of corrugated sheets or asbestos sheets with sufficient shade but with no prescribed cooling material on top.

There was no source for drinking water or a water trough in the shelter. Water is drawn from the pipe by means of a hose which is directly put into the elephant's mouth. The access to the food and water was denied as the elephant was tethered with short ropes. Though he was not chained when the team was there, heavy chains were observed on two mushroom stumps in the front and rear of the tethering site, which would not afford any much movement to the elephant when chained. On enquiry it was informed that he is chained by one hind limb and the opposing fore limb the whole day, except during the bathing time.



Image 35: Water Point- Water tap- the only source of water

Other observations

Bull hook and stick were used by the mahouts for controlling Ramabhadran. The Mahouts hid the bull hooks when this team tried to take pictures of the bull hook.



Image 37: Bull hook was hidden by mahouts at side of shed

Undigested faeces- Ramabhadran was passing completely indigested faeces with malformed boli. Long undigested fibres were observed, indicating indigestion.



Image 38: Undigested faeces

Foot bath- they are using a footbath concocted by the attending veterinarian comprising Boric acid, Spirit, Crystal violet, Acetone, Phenol, Resorcinol and water.

It has to be noted that direct application of Phenol and Acetone are not recommended as they are irritants and application of Resorcinol on open wounds is not recommended as it will get absorbed and will cause issues with the haemoglobin in blood.



Image 39: Foot bath solution

Feeding

He was fed only palm leaves till the 2nd of January 2016. They changed the diet from the 3rd of Jan 2016 to :

- Morning Feed: 4 Kg Rice & Supplements
- Noon: 2 Kg Green Gram & Poha, 2 KG dates and ½ KG Ghee
- Evening: 4KG rice mixed with 5 L of Milk
- In addition to the above 20 palm leaf bundles and about 60-80 kgs of grass.

The official present didn't mention it, but the treatment Register showed that he was being fed **10 chicken eggs per day** as well.

This team is highly suspicious about how the elephant is ingesting the green feed (Palm leaves and grass) since he cannot feed himself and has reasonable doubt that the caretakers will feed him by hand.

Work Schedule

He was last paraded in 2015 May in Irinjalakuda, in Thrissur District and has been home bound since then.

Mahouts

The regular mahout who had been with him for the last decade or so quit owing to health issues (Cancer of the Stomach)

The new mahout is a person with 10 yrs experience and had spent about 1 ½ years with this elephant in the past. After rejoining he is now with the elephant for last one week (at the time of inspection). The Cawady is a person with 40 odd years of experience and was with this elephant in the past. At the time of the inspection, he had been there for the last 2 days only.

The reason for the departure of the last cawady wasn't given.

NOTE: Both the Mahout and Cawady have hearing loss issues!

Two vertical gouges were noticed on his left temple which this team suspects to have been caused by the bull hook. Explanation given was that these were pressure wounds



Image 40 A: Suspected bull hook wounds

Records

The following records were scrutinised during inspection (Refer Annexures)

- Ownership certificate
- Microchip installation certificate
- Kerala forests & wildlife department data book of captive elephant certificate

Note- All three records recorded different ages for Ramabhadran - ownership certificate has shown the age of the elephant as 44 years (making him 55 right now) , while microchip installation certificate shows age 17 years and Kerala forests & wildlife department data book of captive elephant certificate shows the elephant age as 50 years. Hence, the records were proving to be unreliable and possibly false, revealing the discrepancies in Ramabhadran's age.

- Insurance certificate- insurance certificate was expired on January 11th, 2016.
- Treatment data register- it is not maintained properly and as per prescribed format by Kerala captive elephants (management & maintenance) rule 2012.

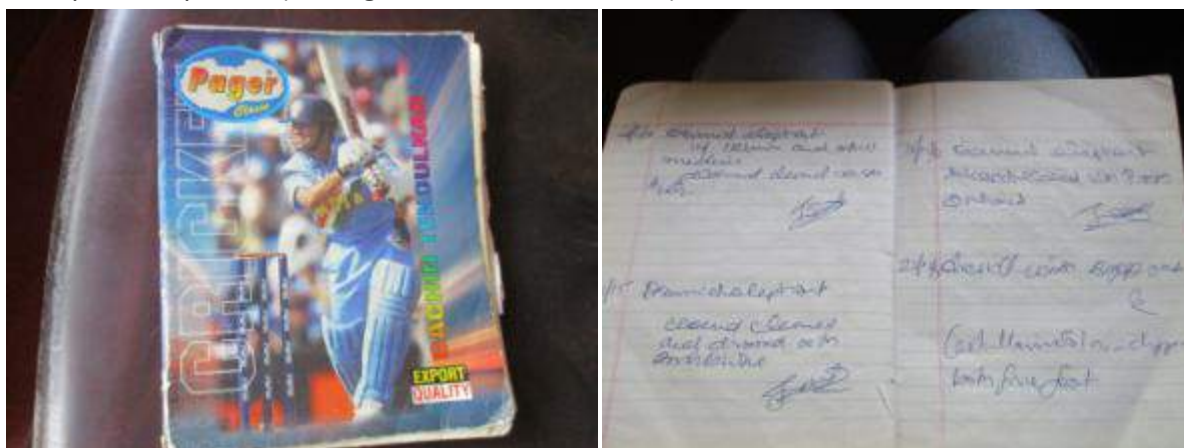


Image 40: Treatment register- not maintaining in prescribed format

- Feed register- Maintained on a monthly basis, not daily as is expected to be done.
- Work register- maintained- now no work (annexure-6)
- Vaccination record- The vaccination record has not been maintained, On discussion with their consultant vet, the inspectors have been informed that the Veterinarian is following vaccination schedule for Kerala for captive elephants, but they do not maintain records.
- The temple authorities have failed to show any NOC from Kerala forest department.

General Observation: All the registers (except the treatment register) gave the impression that it had been filled in very recently, prior to the inspection

Laboratory findings- As per laboratory findings, Ramabhadran has 6.8 gm% haemoglobin (normal range 11-15 gm %) which indicates that he is severely anaemic as his body is not responding to any treatment and his hematopoietic system is not working well. **It is shocking that with such a low count, the blood report from the Government Veterinary College certified the animal to be healthy.**

Additional Observations

The following pictures were grabbed from the footage shot by Ms. Sangita Iyer, a film maker who had filmed Ramabhadran in May 2014. These are grabs from the video that can be seen on <http://www.godsinsinshackles.com> & <https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/gods-in-shackles-a-film-to-end-elephant-slavery#/>



Time Code: 00:05:36



Time Code: 00:05:42

Both these pictures show a small amount of mobility in his trunk, which today is completely paralyzed and hangs immobile.



Time Code: 00:06:32

The wound on his right flank is almost superficial as opposed to the deep 5-6 inch wide wound that it is today.



Time Code: 00:06:03

The foot shows bad foot care with overgrown nails & cuticles, however there were no visible wounds as seen now.

A quick comparison of these pictures from 2014 with those taken during this inspection can only throw the conclusion that Ramabhadran's health deteriorated to the current status only because of *negligence, lack of proper facilities and total absence of constant, proper and scientific veterinary care.*

Interpretation

Physical suffering- Ramabhadran is suffering from deep, large size multiple abscesses and wounds all over the body especially at pressure points. These wound are not being managed and taken care of properly. On examination, thick pus was seen oozing out from all wounds, dead tissues were present at the edges of all wounds. These wounds are treated or dressed by mahouts and not by qualified veterinarian and they were using hydrogen peroxide to rub on wound continuously with coconut shell. Ideally a veterinarian should be called on a daily basis and wound should be dressed only after using sedation and analgesia. These wounds are extremely painful due to exposure of nerve endings resulting in severe discomfort

There is a big abscess wound on the feet, the left foot has a missing nail, foot rot and pus was also oozing out from an opening in the foot. All nails have horizontal and vertical cracks. Due to these conditions the animal is in severe pain.

The auscultation of heart and examination of pulse rate showed heart rate is just double of normal and pulse one and a half times more than normal which is an indicator of extreme pain and distress. Animal is emaciated and anaemic, mucus membrane colour is not healthy pink.

Mental suffering

Ramabhadran has a paralysed trunk for many years and he cannot display normal behaviour, cannot lift, eat food or drink water on his own. He had been not dusting for many years even though he is housed on a soft floor. Moreover he has a problem in thermoregulation - ear flapping is the only means for thermoregulation in elephants as they do not have sweat gland in his body except at coronet.

Records

Records are suspect as there are discrepancies of age in all documents, non availability of past ownership and no NOC from CWW of Kerala and State of Origin. Treatment records are not maintained in a proper format and is open for tampering. Feed Register is filled periodically and not daily.

Health and safety concerns

He has never been tested for any infectious and zoonotic diseases like TB etc and has been sent to festivals from where he might have contracted a disease. It can be confirmed only after appropriate tests are done. This too is an apparent violation of the rules.

Thiruvambady Lakshmi

Details of Elephant:

- Name: Thiruvambady Lakshmi
- Age: ~53 (per the data book)
- Reg No: 219/04
- Microchip No: 000647C9D7
- Date Acquired: **No Records**
- Source: **No Records**
- NOC Certificate from Origin: **No Records**
- NOC Certificate from Home State: **No Records**
- Records Examined:
 - Treatment Register: **No Records**
 - Feed Register: **No Records**
 - Movement Register: **No Records**
 - Work Register: **No Records**
 - Ownership papers: **No Ownership Certificate, only Data Book and Microchip Certificate**
 - Insurance papers
- Notes:
 - **Discrepancy in age noted** –48 years per the Data book issued in 2007, 45 years per the Microchip Certificate
 - Since the Board professed the lack of other documents regarding the ownership of the elephant

Veterinary Summary

The Elephant Lakshmi does not have vision in the left eye due to cataract and she is in distress. Moreover she is suffering from psychological illness displaying extreme stereotypic behaviour such as continuous head bobbing, swaying when she is not busy with feed and water. Therefore this team highly recommends that AWBI must direct Chief wildlife warden of Kerala to rehabilitate her in a forest elephant rehabilitation centre where she can receive proximity to natural environment, get opportunity to walk, bathe in water bodies and interact with other elephants. This is warranted in the absence of many of the legally required paperwork regarding her antecedents and ownership and imperative for her physical and psychological health.

Detailed Veterinary Observations:

Behavioural Observations:

On observation from a distance, the elephant Lakshmi was showing signs of severe stereotypic behaviour such as head-bobbing, swaying and weaving. This behaviour is considered as an indication of severe psychological illness, a condition in captive elephants arising from forcing them to live unnatural lives without regular, normal, uncontrolled interaction with other elephants, lack of

activities that keep them engrossed, mental distress and severe frustration due to constant and continuous chaining. The lack of exercise and lack of ability to display natural behaviour are some of the other reasons.



Image 1: Lakshmi doing head bobbing and swaying movement while standing

The Scientific article 'Prevalence of stereotypes and its possible causes among captive Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) in Tamil Nadu, India' published in Journal of Applied Animal Behaviour Science by Vanitha Varadharajan (2015) endorsed this fact. This was the first time such a study was conducted in a range country and examined the prevalence of stereotypes and its possible causes among 144 captive Asian elephants managed under three captive systems—Private, Hindu Temple and Forest Department—in southern India. The number of elephants with stereotypes was the highest in temple system (49%) followed by private (25%) and the lowest in the forest department (7%). It is argued that deprivation of association with maternal relatives and isolation from conspecifics result in the appearance of stereotypic behaviour among elephants in captivity, with younger individuals being more susceptible, perhaps the most active phase of their life being confined by chaining.

Physical health

The body condition:

The body condition score at the time of inspection was 12 +, per Asian Elephant Body Condition Index - a body condition score of 10+ is considered as 'fat' which is indicative of an unbalanced diet with high carbohydrate intake, lack of exercise and poor health. Obesity can lead to irreversible joint problems and foot diseases. Elephant Lakshmi was hinted as being pregnant, but there had been no tests or examination to confirm the same. Her belly appearance seemed to resemble that of a pregnant animal.

The attending veterinarian, when spoken to over the phone refused to confirm the pregnancy but confirmed that she was being fed supplements required by a pregnant animal

Mahouts declined from getting her lie down on the ground for a recumbent examination which also gave rise to the suspicion of pregnancy.

Note: During the 2 hours of inspection it was observed that she hadn't passed any urine or even a single bolus of dung



Image 2: Body condition of Lakshmi



Image 3: Belly appearance at right side



Image 4: Belly appearance –left side

Cataract in left eye- The left eye was observed to have cataract (*cataract* is a clouding of the lens in the eye leading to a decrease in vision) & continuous discharge (Epiphora) from eye. She wasn't allowing the opening the eye due to photophobia and pain. It also observed that eye ball was sunken.



Image 5: Cataract with epiphora-left eye



Image 6: Photophobia with epiphora-left eye

Excessive eye discharge from right side eye-

Excessive eye discharge was also observed from right side of eye.



Image 7: Epiphora (excessive eye discharge)- right eye

Swelling over right & left side

lateral to lateral canthus of eyes- there are hard swellings which are not inflammatory, might be a result of lying down on hard floors



Image 8: Swelling over left side



Image 9: swelling over right side

Medicines Used

The last inspection conducted by an AWBI authorized team in June, 2015 had revealed that they were using a ayurvedic concoction again brewed by the doctor containing unconfirmed ingredients. Currently Per the instructions given by the attending veterinarian the following medicines are being used thrice daily with 15 minute intervals between each administration

- Pendristin SH
- Milliflox
- Merbromin

The afore mentioned team had in June 2015 recommended that the elephant be shifted under the care of the more experienced veterinarians of the Government Veterinary & Animal Science University, Mannuthy, Thrissur. The advice was not heeded to and she continued to receive the treatment at the hands of her caretakers only. The drops are administered by the Mahouts, who are untrained in veterinary matters and without gloves or the mandatory sanitary precautions

It was also verbally confirmed by the mahout that Lakshmi was being fed “Aja Maamsa Rasayanam”, an Ayurvedic brew prepared from goat meat. The practice of administering non-vegetarian preparations for an herbivore is questionable and needs to be put a stop to. The veterinarian in this team Dr. Chittora also pointed out the alarming practice of administering both allopathic and Ayurvedic medicines at the same time which is not recommended by practitioners of both systems due to the inherent dangers involved.

Feet and Nails:

Nails were over grown on both forelegs, skin over nails are cracked which indicates that no proper foot care was being given. All foot pads were thin, smooth due to continuous tethering at one place, not providing any exercise.



Image 10: Over grown nails and cracks over nail in skin (forefeet)



Image 11: Thin and smooth foot pad

Housing:

Lakshmi was housed in a shed of inappropriate size 15 x 20 feet which is not as per Kerala Captive elephants (Management and Maintenance) Rules, 2012. She was always tethered from the foreleg to a pole in the front and by a hind leg to a pole at rear of the shed with a short chain. Faeces, and feed waste (waste of palm leaves & grass) are not removed in a timely manner and were dumped at the same place as where she lives under the shed. She was observed to be standing in her own waste. The Palm leaf waste was being used as a sort of bedding. The waste was not cleaned regularly – making it a fertile breeding ground for pests and vermin including mice and rats.

The roof of shed was made up of asbestos sheet with sufficient shade but without the prescribed cooling materials. There was no water trough and she was given water thrice a day from a water hose. Free access to the food and water was denied as the elephant was tethered with short ropes



Image 12: She is forcibly to stand in her feed waste



Image 13: Left hind leg is tied with pole with short length of chain



Image 14: Faeces are dumped near elephant- tied with short length of chain



Image 15: Lakshmi housed in inappropriate size of shed area



Image 16: water was offered with house pipe- not accessible for 24 hours

Feeding

She was fed only palm leaves and water was given thrice a day using a hose. Details of the additional feed and supplements were not provided and no feed register was maintained.

Work Schedule

She had a work schedule of being taken to the Thiruvambady temple twice a day for the rituals daily and has been discontinued for the last one month – presumably because of the suspected pregnancy.

Records

The following records were scrutinised during inspection at Dewasvom office

- Microchip installation certificate
- Kerala forests & wildlife department data book for captive elephant
- Insurance certificate
- **Note:** The temple authorities have failed to produce ownership certificate which is mandatory as per Section 42 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 so as to keep custody of an elephant.. They also have failed to produce an NOC from Kerala forest department which was a requirement when the elephant was brought from another State.
- Other than above mentioned certificate- they do not maintain any other records for Lakshmi like movement register, feed register, vaccination register, and treatment register which are mandatory as per law.

Interpretation

Physical suffering

Lakshmi is suffering from cataract in the left eye which resulted in very low or no vision. There is a continuous and excessive discharge from the eye which is due to inflammation of third eye lid causing discomfort and pain. As per the mahouts, Lakshmi was used in festivals till about a month back. As Lakshmi can be classified as a handicapped animal, this was in gross violation of animal protection laws.

The foot pads on all four feet are thin, and coupled with the over grown nails of forefeet they cause considerable discomfort to her.

Mental Suffering

The stereotypic behaviour such as head-bobbing, swaying and weaving is an indication of mental stress and boredom. This behaviour is seen only in captive elephants forced to live unnatural lives without regular, normal, interaction with other elephants, lack of activities that keep them engrossed, mental distress and severe frustration due to constant and continuous chaining, lack of exercise and ability to display natural behaviour. For the same above mentioned reason, the Central Zoo Authority of India, vide a circular 7 November 2009 banned the keeping of elephants in zoos across India.

Housing

Lakshmi is housed in shed with an area that is much less than the prescribed area. She is tethered with a very short length of chain on both forelegs and one hind leg which restricts her movement and prevents her from getting any exercise. Floor area of shed is dumped with waste of palm leaves as well as her faeces increasing the chances of contracting infectious diseases.

Records

From the examination of whatever little records the Devaswom board had in hand, it was found that they do not have an Ownership Certificate and an NOC from Kerala CWLW in apparent violation of WPA, 1972

Another major lapse is that Thiruvambadi Devaswom is not maintaining other registers as mandated in the Rules and Guidelines such as feeding register, movement register, treatment register, vaccination records etc

Health and safety concerns

Lakshmi was never examined for any infectious and zoonotic diseases like TB etc and given her daily participation in rituals she is in the high risk category for contracting these diseases.

Other Elephants Observed

Elephant Thiruvambady Unnikrishnan

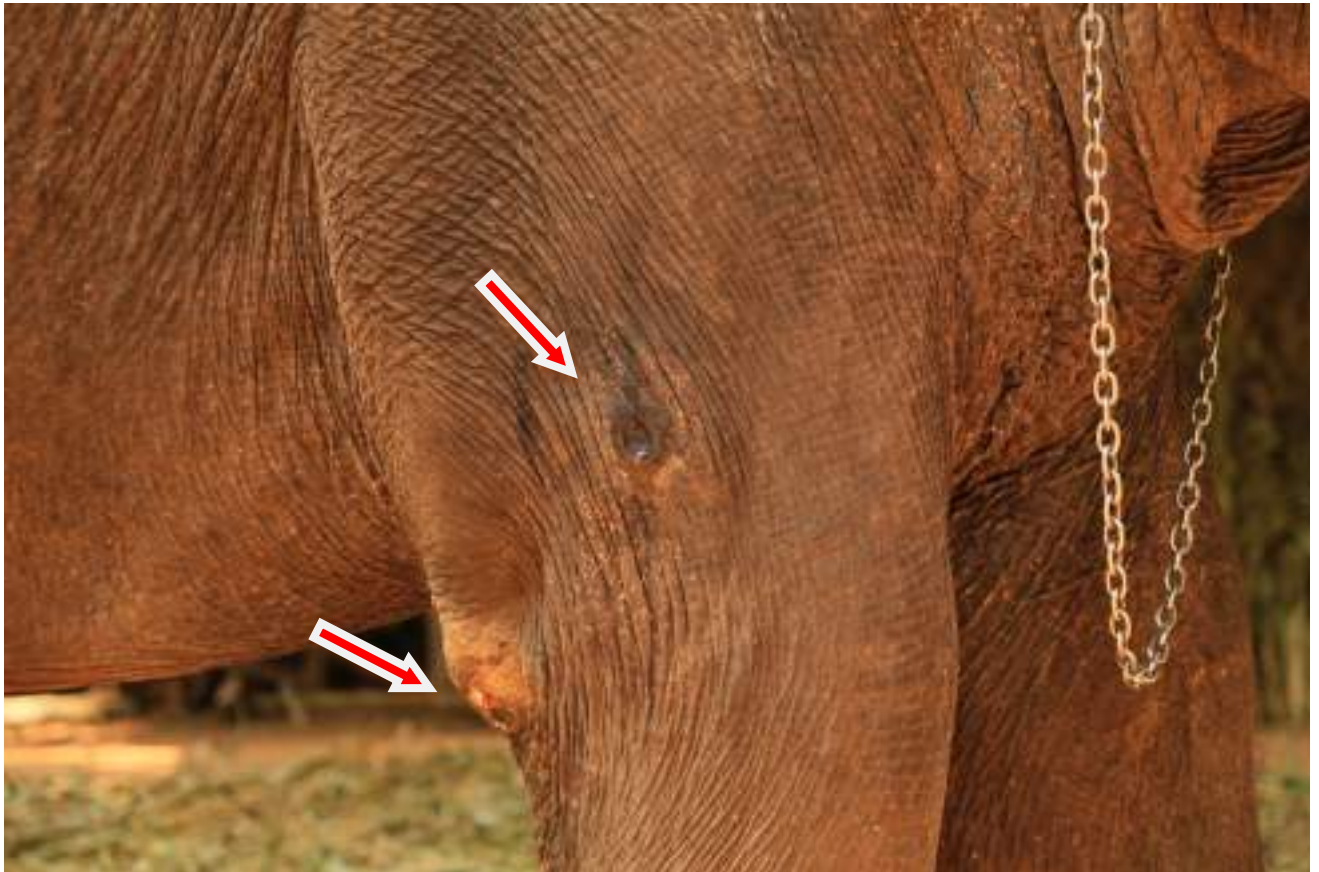
Elephant Unnikrishnan was tethered in the Ambalapuram yard where Elephant Ramabhadran was tethered.

A quick observation revealed

- 1) An open wound along with a missing nail on the right fore foot
- 2) Cracks on the nails of the left forefoot which could develop into similar wounds
- 3) Wounds and ulcers all over the body with black paste rubbed into them to disguise it.
- 4) Hard and almost smooth footpads
- 5) Swollen temporal glands indicating onset of musth
- 6) Tail devoid of hair
- 7) Bull hook wielding Mahout.



Left Lateral. Note the bull hook in the hand of the mahout.



open wound on right elbow and black paste rubbed into a wound below the shoulder



missing nail with an open wound on right forefoot



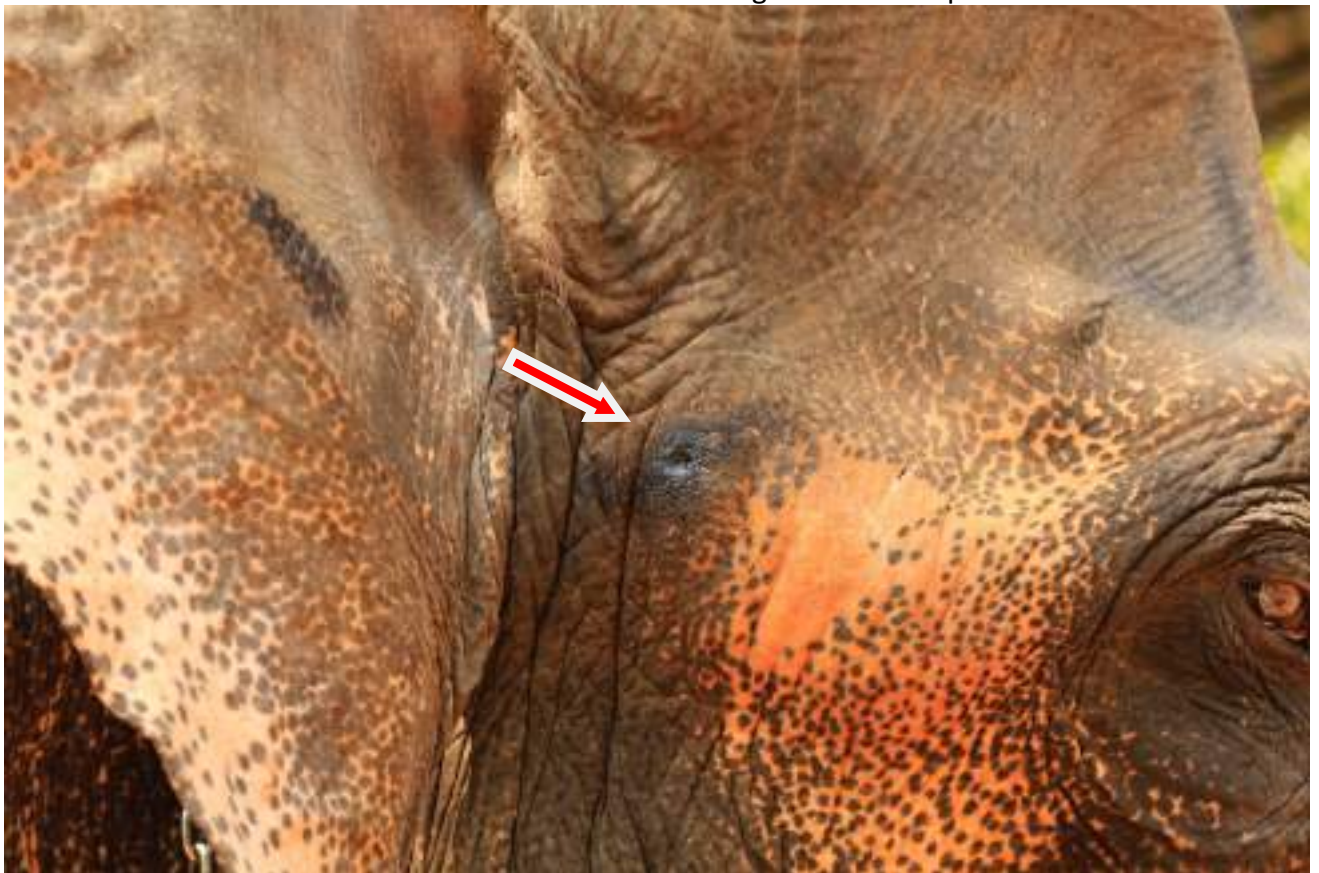
Deep cracks on nails in the left forelimb



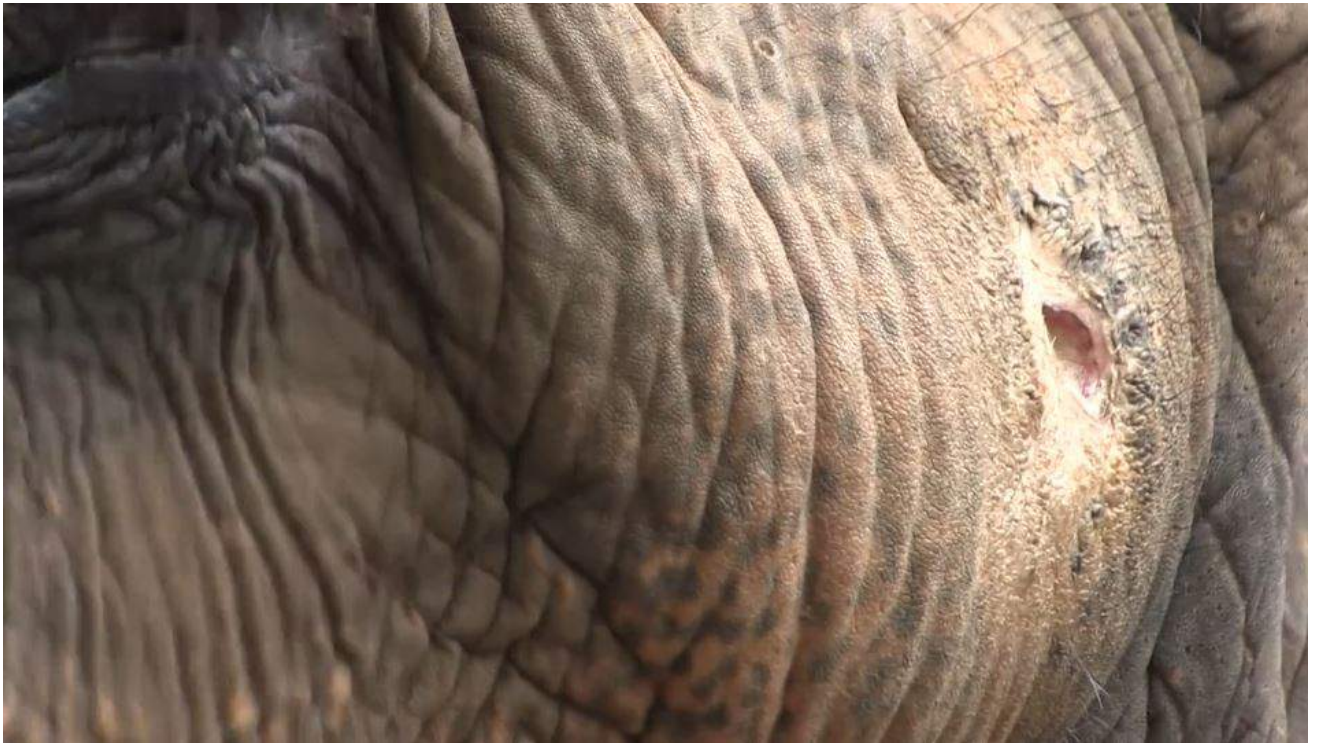
Tail devoid of hair. Explanation given is that it falls off.



above & Below - Wounds camouflaged with black paste



These are photographs taken of Unnikrishnan in May 2014. A quick perusal of these photographs show how Unnikrishnan's condition has deteriorated over time, again unmistakably due to negligence and lack of proper care and veterinary attendance.



An open wound on his cheek which on the day of the inspection was packed with black paste.



The wound on his right hind foot back in May 2014 which has become a gaping open wound by 2016

Elephant Thiruvambady Arjunan

Lakshmi was tethered in the yard adjoining a temple patron's house. Other elephants of the temple Thiruvambady Arjunan & Sivasunder was also tethered there along with Adiyatu Ayyappan belonging to this patron



Note the short chains, no shelter and shade , and the long pole





Note the torn ear and the chain scars



Dung wasn't cleared during the 2 hours the team was there.

Elephant Thiruvambady ShivaSunder



High shed with shower. Notice the waste being dumped a couple of yards away only and the elephant standing in his own dung and urine.



Unhealed wounds on the rear of the right hind limb partially camouflaged with black paste.



Old scars and note the bad condition of nails possibly arising from standing in his excrement and from bad foot care.

Elephant Adiyattu Ayyappan

Elephant Ayyappan doesn't belong to the Devaswom board. The team could not ignore the severe stereotyping and the short chains.



The Sticks and bullhooks in the corner of the yard



Housed under a temporary shelter (Green Shade mesh tied to trees) which didn't provide any protection from the elements. Note the short chains or hobble chains on his forelimbs



A small wound – possibly caused by the pointed end of the bull hook.



ANNEXURES

Annexure I (Evaluation Sheets)

Elephant Thiruvambady Ramabhadran

**Questionnaire for Evaluation of Temple Elephants in
Thiruvambady Temple, Kerala**
Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests
and Climate Change

PART-I
(to be filled by the evaluator)

1	Full name of the Temple	Thiruvambady Sreekrishna Temple Jelkera @ ambalapuram Althani
2	Permanent address (Street/ Town/District/Pin Code)	Thiruvambady Devaswam Thiruvambady Devaswam Building Round West, TCK-01, Kerala.
3	Name of AWBI Nominee & date of evaluation	Dr. Rakesh Chit Horia 13-Jan-2016 N. Jayachandran Subrahmanian Sankaranar
4	Names of Officers/ Mahouts present during the evaluation	Bindu Shankar, Elephant in Charge Hemish & Bala (Mahouts)
5	Name of Temple Executive Officer/ Administrator/ Officer-in-charge	Bindu Shankar, Clerk, TDB. (Elephant in Charge) 9946639801
6	Contact address of the above with phone numbers	Thiruvambady Devaswam Thiruvambady Devaswam Bldg. Room 2 West, Thiruvambady-01
7	Total no. of elephants owned by temple as on date of evaluation	6 - 5 Bulls - 1 Cow
8	Name/s of elephant/s with sex and age (Name-Sex-Age)	T. Sivasunder - ~42 (Male) T. Chandrasekhar - ~33 (Male) T. Ramabhadran - ~55 (Male) T. Arjun ~49 (Male) T. Venkatesh ~47 (Male) T. Lakshmi ~95 (Female)

Please use separate survey sheets for each elephant

PART-II
Kerala Temple Elephant Survey Data Sheet

1	Name of the Elephant	Ramabhadran
2	Purpose of keeping	Festivals and Temple Duty.
3	Sex	Male
4	Age (in Yrs)	55 (approx)
5	If male, whether Makhna/Tusker	Tusker 7cm R 7.5cm L.
6	Tusk Type - Shape/ full or broken	long, curved.
7	Source - Capture/ Captive born/ Other - please specify	wild (as per Data Book)
8	Year of Capture/ Birth/ Other - please specify	Not available.
9	Age/height at Birth/ Capture/ Other - please specify	Not Available
10	Location of birth/ capture/ rescue/ other - please specify	Not Available.
11	Reason for capture/ rescue/ Other - please specify	Not Available.
12	Type of shelter - open/ closed/ partially opened - materials used	Permanent Shed with corrugated sheets for roof. Covered on all four sides with shade mesh + Soft mud floor.

13	Number of hours chained/day	22 hours.
14	Area of Shelter	about 9x6 ms.
15	Type of flooring - earthen/concrete	Earthmen.
16	Type of shade provided	Roof and Shade net around the shelter.
17	Source of water & accessibility - no. of times given water during day - how many trunkfuls taken each time	by hose, directly into the mouth, three times daily for 15-20 mins per session.
18	Bathing - number of times per day with details of location and duration	Daily once. for 1-1 1/2 hours with a hose pipe in the shed. He cannot walk to the ~~pond~~ village pond.
19	Interaction with other elephants - Yes/No	- No.
20	Interaction - specify hours per day	- No.
21	Number of individuals in facility	11.
22	Personality - calm/aggressive	Outwardly Calm. but unpredictable
23	Number of people killed/injured with details	Officially - None. Speaking to locals - One.
24	Stereotypic behaviour - Yes/No	No No movement of head, trunk or flapping of ears.

25	Type of work	Temple festivals. Not put to work since May 2015
26	Hours of work per day	8 hours
27	Source of food	Contracted out to Supplier
28	Types of food (provide list)	Carrots, Paddy, Corn cobs, Rice flakes, Green gram Datto etc.
29	Quantity of fodder & rations per day	AM - 4kg Rice + Supplement PM - 2kg Green gram + Rice/hair + 2kg Datto PM - 4kg Rice + 5L milk. 20 Paddy leaves Bundles + 600g Rice
30	Number of calves given birth to	Not applicable
31	Muth - reported or not	Yes
32	Time of muth (month)	June to September and
33	Number of calves sired	
34	Disease/disorders reported	Paralysis of trunk Foot rot
35	Veterinary doctor availability - Yes/No If no, reason	Yes on call only, Not on location Govt Vet Dr. Giridhar Ayurvedic Doctor - Annapurna Maheshwari
36	Amount spent on the animal per year	3,000,000/- Per annum for 6 elephants in the budget
37	Number of mahouts changed in last 5 years with details/reason for change	Mahout was same for 14 years left due to Stomach Cancer Cawady left after 2 years

Part III

Details of Elephant Mahout and Cawadi (helper)				
1	Mahout Name	Harish Babu.	Cawadi Name	Balakrishnan
2	Age	34	Age	60
3	Total experience as a mahout	14 yrs.	Total experience as a mahout	32
4	Total experience with this elephant	1 1/2 yrs in past Now - One week	Total experience with this elephant	1 week was at RB 15 yrs back
5	Community	Not Mahout	Community	Thandan (goldsmith)
6	Source of training	Vadakkumkal Temple For ex Camp - 2007	Source of training	No
7	Family occupation	Panhal Builders	Family occupation	Mahout
8	Education	10th fail	Education	2 nd grade
9	Salary per year	168000.	Salary per year	to be fixed
10	Job status - Permanent/ Temporary/ Daily wage	Permanent	Job status - Permanent/ Temporary/ Daily wage	Permanent
11	Marital status	Single	Marital status	yes
12	Number of Children	—	Number of Children	one son one daughter
13	Usage of tools	yes	Usage tools	yes
14	Type of tools	Ankum, long pole, stick	Type of tools	Ankum, long pole & stick
15	Health status of Mahout	Clear	Health status of Cawadi	Clear
16	Insurance & Type	Medi claim Personal Accidents	Insurance & Type	To be Done
17	Provided by employer or not	Yes	Provided by employer or not	yes
18	Will his children join this profession?	—	Will his children join this profession?	No

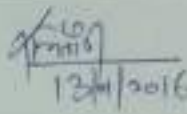
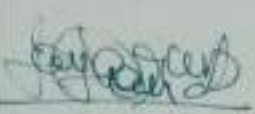
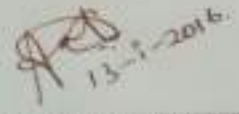
Note Both Mahouts are a hard of hearing.

Part IV

Details of elephant owner	
Current Ownership Certificate - Date of issue, number & name of owner /s Microchip No. & Date	OC ⇒ 219/04. Dtd - 1-02-2006 000658 B519 Dtd 18-12-2007 Seeg, Thiruvannamudi Dewaswom Board
Year of acquisition of first elephant	1965
Number of elephants acquired since first acquisition	4, Shivasankar. Lakshmi Arjun + Chankha Shan.
Number of deaths of previous elephants with post mortem reports	Rajashanker, Sankaran. Keshavan, Vithan *NO PM Reports
Source of acquisition of elephants (which State)	Donation, acquired from various sources. NO CLEAR PAPERWORK
Amount spent to purchase elephant	100,000 Donation Board - 75,000
Source of spending for purchase & upkeep of elephant (with details)	Budgetary allocation by the Dewaswom Board.

Date: 13-01-2016

Signature

 13/1/2016		 13-1-2016
Dr. Rakesh Chittoria Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat +91 7774035044	M N Jayashandran President Idukki SPCA +91 94464 17836	Subrahmanian Santakumar HAWO (KA 9268), AWBI +91 9945067345

PART-I
(to be filled by the evaluator)

1	Full name of the Temple	Thiruvantadhy Sri Keshava Temple.
2	Permanent address (Street/ Town/District/Pin Code)	Section 4, 4th Swathy, Anwar Nasir Memor Road Chemburam Road T.C. Thiruvantadhy Devaswom Thiruvantadhy Devaswom Bldg Round West T.C.-01
3	Name of AWBI Nominee & date of evaluation	Dr. Rakesh Chittoria 13-01-2016 Mrs. Jyoti Chandra Subrahmaniam Sundaram.
4	Names of Officers/ Mahouts present during the evaluation	Fazzy K P R M D S. SHAKHARAO.
5	Name of Temple Executive Officer/ Administrator/ Officer-in-charge	Bindu Shankar Clerk & Elephant in Charge
6	Contact address of the above with phone numbers	Same as above 99466 39801
7	Total no. of elephants owned by temple as on date of evaluation	6, 5 Male 1 Female
8	Name/s of elephant/s with sex and age (Name-Sex-Age)	T. Givalunder - 42 yrs ♂ T. Chandrasunder - 33 yrs ♂ T. Ramachandran - 33 yrs ♂ T. Raju - 49 yrs ♂ (A. Raju - 49 yrs ♂)

Please use separate survey sheets for each elephant

T unricksum ~ 47 yr ♂
T Lalsoni ~ 50 yr ♀

PART-II
Kerala Temple Elephant Survey Data Sheet

1	Name of the Elephant	Lakshmi
2	Purpose of keeping	Festivals + Daily B Parabe to temple.
3	Sex	Female
4	Age (in Yrs)	51.
5	If male, whether Makhna/Tusker	— Not applicable —
6	Tusk Type — Shape/ full or broken	Visible Tusks, shaped about ~ 7".
7	Source — Capture/ Captive born/ Other — please specify	Balasing calicut, / Donated by Veshwanathuwarren (NR21)
8	Year of Capture/ Birth/ Other — please specify	— Not available —
9	Age/height at Birth/ Capture/ Other — please specify	— Not Available —
10	Location of birth/ capture/ rescue/ other — please specify	— Not Available —
11	Reason for capture/ rescue/ Other — please specify	— Not Available —
12	Type of shelter - open/ closed/ partially opened - materials used	Partially open 15' x 15' roofing sheet. with a room pillar for tethering.

13	Number of hours chained/day	Now all 24 hours. Earlier was walking 13 hrs + chained 20 hrs
14	Area of Shelter	15' x 15'
15	Type of flooring - earthen/concrete	Concrete covered w/ food - palm leaves waste - 10m ² at a lift floor.
16	Type of shade provided	The wind, No shade around
17	Source of water & accessibility - no. of times given water during day - how many trunkfuls taken each time	No running water or water trough. water given 3-4 times a day from a hose.
18	Bathing - number of times per day with details of location and duration	Jaak - Two times. 3 Now - no bathing standing only.
19	Interaction with other elephants - Yes/No	No.
20	Interaction - specify hours per day	No.
21	Number of individuals in facility	6.
22	Personality - calm/aggressive	calm Docile.
23	Number of people killed/injured with details	—
24	Stereotypic behaviour - Yes/No	Moderate to Severe

25	Type of work	Now - walk to wall 2 has a dog ~~Earlier - only walk to temple 1/2 x 3~~
26	Hours of work per day	4 hours. temple - 1/2 x 3
27	Source of food	Contracted
28	Types of food (provide list)	Coconut - Am + Pm - Rice + 2 supplements Palm leaves + grass
29	Quantity of fodder & rations per day	6 kg of rice Palm leaves + grass
30	Number of calves given birth to	—
31	Musth - reported or not	— NA —
32	Time of musth (month)	— NA —
33	Number of calves sired	— NA —
34	Disease/disorders reported	Blindness in left eye
35	Veterinary doctor availability - Yes/No If no, reason	On call - Govt doc. Dr. G. Sridhar Committee - K.C. Panicker Agreed on - Swamipawan.
36	Amount spent on the animal per year	3000,000 for P. & R. annam for 6 elephants.
37	Number of mahouts changed in last 5 years with details/reason for change	Once - May 2015 - Gopalan (Gopalakrishnan) was dismissed for blind riding the elephant.

Part III

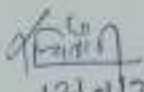
Details of Elephant Mahout and Cawadi (helper)				
1	Mahout Name	FIZBYK. PRGMDAS	Cawadi Name	Shekhaman KV
2	Age	46.	Age	58
3	Total experience as a mahout	7.	Total experience as a mahout	35.
4	Total experience with this elephant	3 months years.	Total experience with this elephant	4 years.
5	Community	was previous Cawadi Ezharva.	Community	ST
6	Source of training	FD. 2001	Source of training	FD. 2001
7	Family occupation	Driving.	Family occupation	Mahouts.
8	Education	10th fail	Education	4 th grade.
9	Salary per year	156000/- +DATA	Salary per year	156000/- +DATA
10	Job status - Permanent/ Temporary/ Daily wage	Permanent	Job status - Permanent/ Temporary/ Daily wage	Permanent
11	Marital status	Widower.	Marital status	Married
12	Number of Children	2 sons	Number of Children	3 sons. Daughter
13	Usage of tools	yes.	Usage tools	yes
14	Type of tools	Ankurin long pole stick	Type of tools	Ankurin; long pole, stick
15	Health status of Mahout	clear	Health status of Cawadi	clear
16	Insurance & Type	As per medical	Insurance & Type	as per medical
17	Provided by employer or not	DB.	Provided by employer or not	DB
18	Will his children join this profession?	No.	Will his children join this profession?	NO.

Part IV

Details of elephant owner	
Current Ownership Certificate - Date of issue, number & name of owner /s Microchip No. & Date	No OC. MC - 000677C907-Dtd-19-05-2006 Seng, Thanwambady Devaswom, Boud.
Year of acquisition of first elephant	1965
Number of elephants acquired since first acquisition	None
Number of deaths of previous elephants with post mortem reports	4. Not available
Source of acquisition of elephants (which State)	Not available
Amount spent to purchase elephant	Donation
Source of spending for purchase & upkeep of elephant (with details)	Budgetary allocation by Board

Date:

Signature

 13/01/2016		 15-1-2016
Dr. Rakesh Chittoria Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat	M N Jayashandran President Idukki SPCA	Subrahmanian Santakumar HAWO (KA 9268), AWBI
+91 7774035044	+91 94464 17836	+91 9945067345

Annexure II Body Condition Index Evaluation Sheets

Elephant Ramabhadran

Score of 4; which is Emaciated

Thiruvambadi Elephant - Ramabhadran
13-01-2016

Asian Elephant Body Condition Index				
Elephant name		Elephant ID #		Score
Observer		Date		
Body area	Observation			
1 Head: temporal depression (view from several angles)	full and convex in outline when viewed from behind, frontal ridge vaguely outlined = 2 points	slightly to moderately concave, frontal ridge defined = 1 point	deeply concave, frontal ridge forms a crater-like rim around the temporal depression = 0 points	0
2 Scapula (shoulder blade) (view from side)	spinous process not visible, or slightly visible = 2 points	spinous process visible as a vertical ridge with a concavity between the ridge and the posterior edge of the scapula = 1 point	spinous process pronounced and blade-like with the acromial process appearing as a knot = 0 points	1
3 Thoracic region (view from side)	ribs not visible, barrel smooth = 2 points	some ribs visible, but the extent and demarcation not pronounced = 1 point	many ribs strongly demarcated with pronounced intercostal depressions = 0 points	1
4 Flank area (immediately in front of pelvis) (view from side and behind)		no depression visible, flank bulges outwards in front of the pelvis = 1 point	depression visible as a sunken area immediately in front of the pelvis = 0 points	0
5 Lumbar vertebrae (behind ribs and in front of pelvis) (view from behind; an elevated vantage point may be necessary)	not visible, lower back smooth and rounded = 2 points	visible as a ridge; skin slopes away from the top of the ridge; height of the vertebrae does not exceed width = 1 point	visible as a knife-like blade; sides of the spinal ridge are parallel, and the height exceeds the width = 0 points	1
6 Pelvic bone (external angle of the ilium) and rump (view from several angles)	not visible (or slightly visible); rump region between ilium and caudal vertebrae filled with tissue (and not forming a depressed zone) = 2 points	visible but not pronounced; the rump is slightly depressed between the ilium and the caudal vertebrae = 1 point	visible but as a jutting bone; rump is a pronounced sunken zone between the ilium and the caudal vertebrae = 0 points	1
7 Axillary fat (immediately behind joint of humerus and scapula)	the SQ contains a thick handful of fat, easily seized = 2 points	the SQ contains some fat = 1 point	the skin thin and little tissue palpable beneath = 0 points	0
8 Brisket fat (between forelegs at base of neck)	sternum well padded with muscle and fat; bone neither visible nor palpable = 2 points	sternum not visible but palpable = 1 point	sternum both visible and palpable = 0 points	1
9 Tail		fat and muscular, not bony feeling = 1 point	thin and bony, feels stringy, individual joints palpable = 0 points	0
Total score				5

Score 0-5=emaciated, 6-10 = average condition, >10 = fat or very good condition

Developed by Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, Dr. C. Wenner, and John Leishardt, Adapted from personal communication, Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, India, 2000. A version of this table appears in Das, D. ed. 2003. Healthcare, Breeding and Management of Asian Elephants.

Elephant Lakshmi

Score of 12; which is Obese

Thiruvambadi Elephant - Lakshmi
13.01.2016

Asian Elephant Body Condition Index				
Elephant name <u>Lakshmi</u>		Elephant ID #		
Observer		Date <u>13.01.2016</u>		
Body area	Observation			Score
1. Head: temporal depression (view from several angles)	full and convex in outline when viewed from behind; frontal ridge vaguely outlined = 2 points	slightly to moderately concave; frontal ridge defined = 1 point	deeply concave; frontal ridge forms a crater-like rim around the temporal depression = 0 points	1
2. Scapula (shoulder blade) (view from side)	spinous process not visible, or slightly visible = 2 points	spinous process visible as a vertical ridge with a concavity between the ridge and the posterior edge of the scapula = 1 point	spinous process pronounced and blade-like with the acromial process appearing as a knot = 0 points	2
3. Thoracic region (view from side)	ribs not visible; barrel smooth = 2 points	some ribs visible, but the extent and demarcation not pronounced = 1 point	many ribs strongly demarcated with pronounced intercostal depressions = 0 points	2
4. Flank area (immediately in front of pelvis) (view from side and behind)		no depression visible; flank bulges outwards in front of the pelvis = 1 point	depression visible as a sunken area immediately in front of the pelvis = 0 points	0
5. Lumbar vertebrae (behind ribs and in front of pelvis) (view from behind; an elevated vantage point may be necessary)	not visible; lower back smooth and rounded = 2 points	visible as a ridge; skin slopes away from the top of the ridge; height of the vertebrae does not exceed width = 1 point	visible as a knife-like blade; sides of the spinal ridge are parallel, and the height exceeds the width = 0 points	2
6. Pelvic bone (external angle of the ilium) and rump (view from several angles)	not visible (or slightly visible); rump region between ilium and caudal vertebrae filled with tissue (and not forming a depressed zone) = 2 points	visible but not pronounced; the rump is slightly depressed between the ilium and the caudal vertebrae = 1 point	visible but as a jutting bone; rump is a pronounced sunken zone between the ilium and the caudal vertebrae = 0 points	2
7. Axillary fat (immediately behind joint of humerus and scapula)	the SQ contains a thick handful of fat, easily seized = 2 points	the SQ contains some fat = 1 point	the skin thin and little tissue palpable beneath = 0 points	1
8. Breast fat (between forelegs at base of neck)	sternum well padded with muscle and fat; bone neither visible nor palpable = 2 points	sternum not visible but palpable = 1 point	sternum both visible and palpable = 0 points	1
9. Tail		fat and muscular, not bony feeling = 1 point	thin and bony, feels stringy; individual joints palpable = 0 points	1
Total score				12
Score: 0-5 = emaciated, 6-10 = average condition, >10 = fat or very good condition				
(Developed by Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, Dr. C. Wemmer, and John Lahnhart; Adapted from personal communication, Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, India, 2000. A version of this table appears in Das, D. ed. 2003. Healthcare, Breeding and Management of Asian Elephants.				

Annexure III Euthanasia Guidelines issued by MoEF & CC

Guidelines for euthanasia in elephants issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change. <http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/NEWGUIDELINES.pdf>

NEW GUIDELINES

1. Euthanasia in Elephants

1. Introduction

Euthanasia is an act of inducing humane death in an animal with minimal pain and distress. (AVMA, 2001). It is responsibility of the veterinarian to ensure that the animal is dealt with highest degree of respect, with an emphasis on making the entire procedure/ operation as painless and distress free as possible. Euthanasia should result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by cardiac or respiratory arrest and the ultimate loss of brain function (AVMA, 2007). It is important that the death of the animal is verified after euthanasia and before disposal of the animal. Death must be confirmed by examining the animal for cessation of vital signs, and consideration given to the animal species and method of euthanasia when determining the criteria for confirming death.

2. Procedure to be followed for ordering Euthanasia by Chief Wildlife Wardens

It is proposed that Euthanasia of elephants may be carried out only in the specific circumstances when the elephant is in such agony or pain that it is cruel to keep it alive. The animal should not be euthanised without getting the animal examined by a team comprising of at least two veterinarians from the experts' panel below ; a member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wherever applicable ; one senior Veterinarian , preferably a Professor in the neighbouring veterinary college / agricultural university / recognized Zoo and a member of the Animal Welfare Board, wherever it is possible.

Panel of veterinarians

College of Veterinary Sciences , Assam :

- (i) Dr Apurva Chakraborti, Professor, Deptt of Pathology.

It is important to ensure that all the procedures involved in the entire operation are carried out following proper review and in the most efficient, ethical and professional manner. The procedure for use of euthanasia in elephants can be narrowed down to two methods; the details are provided as follows:

3.1 Procedure 1

Euthanasia in elephants can be primarily carried out as a 2-stage process involving heavy sedation or anesthesia followed by intravenous injectable pharmaceutical (lethal agent). This procedure is being followed by the BIAZA and has been recommended by American Association of Zoo Veterinaries and Debra Bourne, Senior Veterinary Editor, Wildlife Information Network, London, UK.

It includes administration of sufficient sedative or anesthetic agent (Xylazine hydrochloride/ Etorphine hydrochloride) to induce recumbency and unconsciousness. Once the animal is recumbent, 40-60 mg/kg of potassium chloride can be administered intravenously, to induce cardiac arrest (BIAZA, 2006; AAZV 2006 and AVMA 2007).

3.1.1 Choice of drug

Etorphine (narcotic) is the drug of choice for immobilizing free ranging wild elephants for full recumbent anesthesia. In addition, carfentanil (narcotic) as well as sedative/ hypnotics such as xylazine hydrochloride also have been used successfully (Kock et al., 1993). In captive elephant an effective and humane method involves the administration of a recumbency-inducing dose of xylazine hydrochloride followed by the intravenous administration of potassium chloride at 44-60 mg/kg body weight. It is important that the death of the animal is verified after euthanasia and before disposal of the animal, since an animal in deep narcosis following administration of an injectable may appear dead, but might eventually recover.

Potassium chloride is an acceptable euthanasia substance only when administered to deeply anesthetized animal intravenously or intra-cardially. The

It is important to ensure that all the procedures involved in the entire operation are carried out following proper review and in the most efficient, ethical and professional manner. The procedure for use of euthanasia in elephants can be narrowed down to two methods; the details are provided as follows:

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Potassium chloride is an acceptable euthanasia substance only when administered to deeply anesthetized animal intravenously or intra-cardially. The

potassium ions are cardio toxic and rapid intravenous or intracardiac administration causes cardiac arrest. Residual tissue concentration of general anesthetics after anesthetic induction has not been documented. Though no scavenger toxicosis have been reported with potassium chloride in combination with a general anesthetic, proper carcass disposal should always be attempted to prevent possible toxicosis by consumption of a carcass contaminated with general anesthetics (AVMA, 2007). The advantage of using potassium chloride is that it can be easily acquired, transported and mixed in the field.

3.1.2 Procedure 2

Euthanasia may also be achieved using barbiturate overdose AAZV, 2006. Barbituric acid derivatives usually Sodium pentobarbital in combination with local anesthetic agents is an effective euthanasia agent. It induces rapid euthanasia when given intravenously/ intracardially and leads to death by severely depressing the medullary respiratory and vasomotor center, when administered at high doses. Superficial veins used for venous access include the auricular, cephalic (proximal, medial foreleg) or saphenous (lower, medial hind leg) vessels. Because auscultation of the heart is frequently difficult in large elephants, cardiac monitoring and determination of death can be determined by the palpation or through ultrasound imaging of the superficial arteries. (AAZV, 2007)

A primary advantage of barbituric is the speed of action as well as it induces euthanasia smoothly with minimal discomfort to the animals. As these drugs have to necessarily administered intravenously, each animal needs to be restrained prior to administration of drug and requires trained personnel. These drugs also tend to persist in the carcass and may cause sedation or even death of the animal that consume the body. Animals euthanized with any barbiturate must therefore be properly disposed off because of the potential for secondary toxicity to potential scavengers.

4. Guidance document on euthanasia

A number of guidance documents on euthanasia prepared by various national and international agencies are available. (See Box)

1. American association of Zoo Veterinarian (AAZV). 2006 Guidelines on Euthanasia of nondomestic animals. 111 pp.
2. British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA). 2006. Management Guidelines for the Welfare of Zoo Animals (Elephants) 2nd ed. (Incorporating BIAZA's Policy statement and policy document on the management of elephants). 114 p.
<http://wildlife1.wildlifeinformation.org/000ADOBES/Elephant/D307BIAZe/elephant.pdf>
3. The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). 2007. Guidelines on Euthanasia (Formerly the Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia) 39 pp.
http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf
4. IUCN (2002). Guidelines for the Placement of Confiscated Animals. Prepared by the IUCN/SSC Re-introduction Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and ERWDA, Abu Dhabi, UAE. 24 pp.
<http://www.iucnsscsr.org/images/EnglishConfGlines.pdf>
5. CPCSEA Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Facility. Issued by the Committee for the purpose of control and supervision of experiments on animals, Tamil Nadu, India. 36 pp. http://envfor.nic.in/divisions/awd/cpcsea_laboratory.pdf

References

Anonymous. (2005). Humane euthanasia of animals.

http://www.agrosecurity.uga.edu/annexes/Annex/Annex05_Euthanasia.pdf

(Accessed December 2007)

Debra Bourne. Euthanasia of Elephants (Disease Investigation & Management-Treatment and Care).

http://wildlife1.wildlifeinformation.org/S/00Man/VeterinaryTechniques/ElendTech/Be_Euth.htm (Accessed on December 2007)

Kock, R.A., P. Morkel, and M. D. Kock. (1993). Current immobilization procedures used in elephants. In: Fower, M.E. Editor: Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine: Current Therapy. Ed 3. Philadelphia. WB Saunders, pp 436-441.

Annexure IV (Authorization from the AWBI for the Inspection Team)

GRAM: JIVAIMANDHU



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

Post Box No. 8672

13/1, Third Seaward Road, Velmiki Nagar, Thiruvannamiyur, Chennai - 600 041

Email : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in Website: www.awbi.org

Phone : 04424571025

04424571024

Fax : 04424571018

No.9-1/2015-16/PCA/IR

07-01-2016

To

1. Dr. Rakesh Chittora, Sr. Veterinary Trainer,
Animal Rahat,
M) 07774035044
E-mail: rakeshc@animalrahat.com

2. Shri M.N. Jayachandran,
President, Idukki SPCA
Erapoozhikkara Building,
Pala Road, Thodupuzha - 685584,
Kerala
E-mail: idukkipca@gmail.com

3. Shri Subrahmanian Shantakumar,
Honorary Animal Welfare Officer, (HAWO), AWBI
E-mail: subru@india.com / thespisan@gmail.com

Sir,

Sub: Authorisation to inspect Elephant "Lakshmi" and "Ramabhadran" at
Thiruvambadi Temple, Thrissur, Kerala - Reg.
Ref.: This office letter of even number dated 4-1-2016

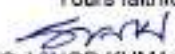
The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has received information that the Elephant "Ramabhadran" of Thiruvambadi Temple is subjected to cruelty and the Board has decided to carry out an inspection of the elephant. Also the Board had earlier inspected an elephant Thiruvambadi "Lakshmi" in June, 2015 with regard to an eye injury inflicted on the Elephant.

In supersession of our letter dated 4-1-2016 and due to non-availability of Dr. Sasindradev to be part of the Inspection team, I am directed to inform you that Dr. Rakesh Chittora, Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat will join the inspection team for carrying out the inspection on place of Dr. Sasindradev.

In this connection, I am directed to request you to kindly inspect and assess the Elephant Ramabhadran and Lakshmi's mental and physical welfare, their upkeep, housing and maintenance, to check any incidences of cruelty, violation of Central and State animal protection laws and the interim order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of these elephants of Thiruvambadi Temple, Thrissur and to scrutinize relevant documents that are issued and held by the Elephant owner and authorities of various departments and submit a report to the Board at the earliest. A letter of authorization of AWBI to inspect these elephants is attached for further necessary action.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Yours faithfully,


(S. VINOD KUMAAR)
Assistant Secretary

GRAM: JIVABANDHU



Phone : 04424571025

04424571024

Fax : 04424571016

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

Post Box No. 8672

13/1, Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai - 600 041

Email : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in Website: www.awbi.org

No.9-1/2015-16/PCA/IR

07-01-2016

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Dr. Rakesh Chittora, Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat, Shri M.N. Jayachandran, President, Idukki SPCA and Member, Kerala State Animal Welfare Board and Shri Subrahmanian Shantakumar, HAWO, AWABI are hereby authorized by the Animal Welfare Board of India to kindly inspect and assess the Thiruvambadi Temple Elephants. Ramachandran and Lakshmi's mental and physical welfare, their upkeep, housing and maintenance, to check any incidences of cruelty, violation of Central and State animal protection laws and Supreme Court's interim order in respect of the elephant used in Thiruvambadi Temple, Thrissur Kerala and to scrutinize relevant documents that are issued and held by the Elephant owner, and authorities of various departments and submit a report to the Board at the earliest. A detailed inspection report along with the photographs, videos and other information shall be submitted to the Board at the earliest.

The officials of the Forest Department, District Administration of Thrissur, Police Department and Animal Husbandry Department & the Elephant Owner are requested to extend full co-operation to the inspection team to enable them to discharge their duties during assessment of the Elephants.


(S. VINOD KUMAR)
Assistant Secretary

Copy to: for information and further necessary action please.

- 1) The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- 2) The Director General of Police, Govt. of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- 3) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL), Govt. of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- 4) The Director, Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- 5) The District Collector, Collectorate Office, Thrissur, Kerala & Chairman, District Management Committee for Captive Elephants.
- 6) The Superintendent of Police, Thrissur, Kerala
- 7) The District Forest Officer, Thrissur, Kerala * *ACF, Thrissur*
- 8) The Animal Husbandry Department, Govt. of Kerala, Thrissur, Kerala
- 9) Chairman, AWBI and Vice-Chairman, AWBI.
- 10) Dr. Rakesh Chittora, Sr. Veterinary Trainer, Animal Rahat,
- 11) Shri M.N. Jayachandran, HAWO & representative of AWBI in Kerala SAWB.
- 12) Shri Subrahmanian Shantakumar, HAWO, AWBI

Annexure V Blood work for Ramabhadran

UNIVERSITY VETERINARY HOSPITAL KADUVA, KERALA					
Patient Name :	RAMABHADRAN		Patient Id :		
Comments :			Sample Id :	88005	
			Type :	ELEPHANT	
Operation ID :	Date : 13-01-2016 02:34:33P Seqm : 00006				
Result	Flags	Unit	Normal Limits		
WBC	10.0	$10^9/L$	10.0 / 20.0		
LWN	4.2	$10^9/L$	0.0 / 8.0		
MON	1.1	$10^9/L$	0.0 / 4.0		
GRN	7.9	$10^9/L$	2.0 / 8.0		
LYMPH	20.0	%	30.0 / 40.0		
PLATE	32.5	%	25.0 / 30.0		
PROTE	67.4	%	20.0 / 30.0		
CRP	1.01	$10^6/L$	0.00 / 5.00		
HGB	6.0	g/dl	11.0 / 15.0		
HCT	23.3	%	30.0 / 40.0		
MCV	72.4	fL	80.0 / 100.0		
MCH	22.6	pg	35.0 / 50.0		
MCHC	29.0	g/dl	25.0 / 40.0		
RDW	45.2	%	20.0 / 32.0		
PLT	470	$10^9/L$	200 / 600		
MPV	7.0	fL	7.0 / 11.0		
PCT	0.375	%	0.200 / 0.500		
PDW	4.3	%	10.0 / 18.0		
PLASMA FLUORESCENCE PP2 FPL 105.1 LEUKOCYTOSIS ANEMIA HISOCYTOSIS MACROCYTES ANISOCYTOSIS CELL DEBRIS					



KERALA VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences

University Veterinary Hospital & TVCC, Mannuthy, Thrissur

SERUM BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Name: Ramabhadran

Date: 15/01/2016

Animal: Elephant Age: 55 years Sex: Male

Parameter	Result	Reference value
Total Protein(g/dl)	6.992	6-14
Albumin(g/dl)	2.572	1.5-4
Globulin(g/dl)	4.420	2.5-10.7
A/G Ratio	0.581	0.43-0.92
ALT(IU/l)	7.8	7-11
ALP(IU/l)	191.2	91-289
Total Bilirubin(mg/dl)	0.821	0.23-0.94
Direct Bilirubin(mg/dl)	0.283	
Indirect Bilirubin(mg/dl)	0.538	
Creatinine(mg/dl)	1.174	1-3.8
BUN(mg/dl)	19.93	3-28
AST (IU/l)	26.91	5.5 -27.2

Impression: Since all biochemical values are found within the normal range in the given sample, animal is suggestive of healthy.

Please consult the result with a Veterinary Clinician for expert advice.

[Signature]
15/01/16

Serum Biochemistry values of adult elephants

Blood urea nitrogen (mg %)	9.63
Serum creatinine (mg %)	1.96
Total Bilirubin (mg %)	0.74
Direct bilirubin (mg %)	0.08
Indirect bilirubin (mg %)	0.66
Serum Glucose (mg %)	67.56
Total Protein (g %)	7.46
Albumin (g %)	2.27
Globulin (g %)	5.19
A / G ratio	0.45
Serum Cholesterol (mg %)	64.58
Total NPN (mg %)	35.45
Uric Acid (mg %)	2.73
Free ammonia (mg %)	7.51
Plasma Fibrinogen (g %)	0.65
Blood Chloride (mg %)	496.00
Blood Magnesium (mg %)	2.33
SGOT(U / L)	18.50
SGPT(U / L)	5.0
Alkaline Phosphates(Bodansky units / 100 ml)	1.25
Acid Phosphates(Bodansky units / 100 ml)	0.35
Amylase(Somogyi units / 100 ml)	381.09
Serum Pottasium (m mol / L)	5.54
Serum Sodium (m mol / L)	115.90
CPK (IU / L)	99.48
LDH (IU / L)	405.60
AST (IU / L)	20.40
ALT (IU / L)	7.52

Reference Values as prescribed by the CZA

Last Health Certificate issued to Ramabhadran

LAST HEALTH CERTIFICATE
ISSUED FOR RAMABHADHAN
By DR. B. HIRUDAY, Govt VET

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

* Certified that I have this day the onwands of First day of May 2005 examined at the request of Secretary, Thiruvambady Devaswom, Thrissur THE OWNER/CUSTODIAN/REPRESENTATIVE/ CONTRACTOR/FESTIVAL AUTHORITY/ of the Govt. Official) the elephant with the certification given hereunder. (Designation
(* competent Forest/Police/Revenue official)

Name of Elephant Ramabhadran

Ownership certificate number/ Microchip Certificate Number/ Registration Data Book Number 219/04 dt. 01.12.2005
0 906588514 ; No. 492 dt. 18.12.07
1(56)

Sex Male

Age 51 years

Name of Owner/custodian Secretary Thiruvambady Devaswom

Observations/ remarks if any None

Health Parameters

Trunk	Tusks	Oral Cavity	Eyes	Temporal Glands
<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>
Limbs	Nails	Feet/Fad	Wounds/ Chain wounds	Dung/ Urine Abnormalities
<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>	<u>NAD</u>

TEMPERMENT OF ANIAMAL

Doble, Controllable, Aggressive
Other relevant observations

Directions to Mahouts/Users: Use with full complement of reinforcements

Remarks :

The above-described elephant (by name Thiruvambadi Ranaathelham) is found to be apparently healthy, docile and manageable by mahouts, free from visible symptoms of musth and does not appear to be suffering from any injuries or diseases. The elephant mentioned above may be permitted to participate in timber haluling/social/cultural/ceremonial functions (strike out whichever is not applicable) with full complements of restraints, control and management under competent mahouts and observing the provisions of laws in force.

Place Thiruvambadi

Date 04/08/15

Signature of examining veterinarian

Address: Thiruvambadi

Registration No.:

KERALA FORESTS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
DATA BOOK OF CAPTIVE ELEPHANT

(One copy will be issued to the owner of the elephant one copy will be retained by the issuing authority. Details of insurance, ownership change, change of mahout, diseases, impaction fracture, musth, running amok etc should be informed to the issuing authority within two weeks)

1) Name of the Elephant: Thiruvambady Devanarum Ramatilachan

2) Name of the owner of the Elephant: Secretary, Thiruvambady Devanarum

3) Address of the Owner: Thiruvambady Devanarum, Round 4, Thiruvananthapuram - 690001

4) Age of the elephant: 50 years 5) Sex:

6) Microchip No.: 0006550519 7) Microchip certificate No: 492

8) Date: 18-12-2007

9) State in which microchip was implanted: Kerala

10) Ownership Certificate No. and Date: 219/04, 1-2-2005 Issuing State: Kerala

11) Date of Migration to Kerala from other state: N.A

12) Elephant Status: Captive Born/Wild Caught/others

13) If captive born:

a) Name of sire elephant:

b) Microchip No: N.A

c) State/Region of origin:

d) Name of dam elephant:

e) Microchip No.:

f) State/Region of origin:

14) Address of the normal tethering place: Ambalapuzha, Athani, Thiruvananthapuram

15) Body Measurements (cm)

Height at shoulder	<u>286.2</u>
Length of Body	<u>321</u>
Length of Tail	<u>167</u>

Tusk Measurements (in cm)

Length	Left <u>286.2</u>	Right <u>286.2</u>
Girth	Left <u>41.0</u>	Right <u>41.0</u>

16) Identification marks if any A round scar on the upper portion of left ear

General Temperament: Aggressive violent/Aggressive-controllable/Ferid/Doglike/Affectionate

A.R. SAKIYAN 29/10/12
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

V. GOPINATHAN, IFS
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) &
Chief Wildlife Warden
Forest Headquarters
Vazhuthacud, Thiruvananthapuram-14

Ownership Certificate

KERALA FOREST DEPARTMENT
FORM NO. 16
CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP
(See Rule 17)

No. ¹⁸⁸ 219/04.

Office of the Chief Conservator
of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden
Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
Dated: 1/2/05.



It is hereby certified that Shri/Smt. M. Madhavan Kutty aged
S/o D/o K. Madhavan resident of House No. 2 in
Thiruvananthapuram Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk of
Thiruvananthapuram District has under his/her control/custody/possession the following
animals/animal articles/trophies/uncured trophies.

Items including species from which derived	Dimension Number and description and sex if possible	Number	Place where kept	Identification marks if any
Indian - Elephant.	Name: Thiruvananthapuram Sex: male Age: 44 years Height: 287 cm Length: 353 cm Length of tail: 143 cm Length of trunk: Right: 78 cm Left: 75 cm Girth of the trunk: Right: 40 cm Left: 40 cm Length of the trunk: 303 cm Front leg (bottom) girth: 150 cm Back leg (bottom) girth: 158 cm No. of Nails: 18 Nails.	1	Thiruvananthapuram, Devasthanam Compound, Ambalappuzha	① A wound scar on the upper part of left ear. ② Wound scar below the knee of right front leg.

B. S. S.
CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, KERALA

Microchip Certificate

KERALA FORESTS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
CERTIFICATE OF IMPLANTATION OF MICROCHIP

Microchip No. **492**

1. Name and Address of Owner: **M. Madhavan Pillai**
Secretary, Tiruvambadi Ramabhadran
Temple, Tiruvambadi

2. Name of Elephant: **Tiruvambadi Ramabhadran**

3. Address of Normal Tethering Place: **-do-**

4. Sex: **Male** 5. Age: **17** 6. State in which Born: **Kerala**

7. Measurements (in cm):

Height at Shoulder	286	Length of left Tusk / Tush	78
Length of Body	323	Length of right Tusk / Tush	77
Length of Trunk	-	Girth of left Tusk / Tush	41
Length of Tail	157	Girth of right Tusk / Tush	42

8. Identification Marks if any: **A wound scar on the upper portion of left ear**

9. Temperament: **Aggressive Violent / Aggressive Controllable / Timid / Docile / Affectionate**

10. Ownership Certificate No. & Date: **219/04 dt 4/2/05**

Certified that the microchip is implanted in the above elephant

Tiruvambadi
12/12/07

Place: _____
Date: _____

RENJAN
Assistant Conservator of Forests
(Signature, Name and Post)

Dr. K. K. S. S. S. S.
Veterinary Doctor
(Signature, Name and Post)

JOINT VETERINARY OFFICER
KONNI

Insurance certificate

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Wholly owned by the Govt. of India

INSURANCE

ELEPHANT INSURANCE POLICY

Insured's Name : THE SECRETARY

Insured's Details

Customer ID : R1476678

Address : THIRUVAMBADY DEVASWOM BUILDINGS, ROUND WEST, DMK, THRISSUR, Kerala
KERALA, 680001

Office Code : TRICHUR D.O. (760300)

Address : KOLLANUR BUILDING, P.B.NO.513, PALACE ROAD,,

Phone No : 04672331162 / 04672336119

E-mail/Fax : no.760300@newindia.co.in / 04672331354

PAN No : AAJCN4165CST178

Policy Details

Policy Number : 76030047140690000027

Period of Insurance : From 12/01/2015 12:00:01 AM To: 11/01/2016 11:59:59 PM

Date of Proposal : 12-Jan-15

Prev. Policy no. : 76030047130600000016

Client Type : Non-Corporate

Business Source Code

Dev.Off./Broker/Corp. Agent : Mr. E. J. PEARSON, (DE00000175)

Agent/Bancassurance : Mrs. K. M. VIJAYAKUMARI, (AG00000655) TRICHUR-50612 (5100001854)

Phone No : 9495922083, 9495922091 / 04672336119, 9447122093

E-mail/Fax : /

Premium : 18348

Service Tax : 2083

Total(RS) : 18351

Total Rupees (In Words) : RUPEES EIGHTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED THIRTY-ONE ONLY

Receipt No. & Date : 76030081140000010272 - 09/01/15

Stamp Duty : ₹ 1

POLICY SCHEDULE

Type of Policy : Non-Scheme

Details of Elephant covered under the policy

Sr. No.	Type of Elephant	Origin of Elephant	Tag Number	Breed	Sex	Breed/Color/Marks	Age	Purpose of Use	Sum Insured	Excess (%)
1	Religious	Indigenous	MC NO. 0-0065885 19	ASIAN, NAME OF THE ELEPHANT: RAMABHADHAN	Male	INDIAN, BL ACK	53 Years 0 Months	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	500000	0

Details of Add-on covers under the policy

Cover	Risk Serial No	Sum Insured
Third Party Personal Injury Cover	1	300000
Third Party Property Damage Cover	1	300000
Personal Accident to Mahout Cover	1	750000
Treatment Expenses for Personal Accident for Mahout Cover	1	75000

Signature

Policy No. : 76030047140690000027 Document generated by 52774 at 09/01/2015 12:16:56 HOURS.

Regd. & Head Office: New India Assurance Bldg., 47 B.L. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001, TOLL FREE No. 1 888 388 1478.

For Policyholder's (Agent's) reference, if any, you may approach any one of the following offices: 1. Policy Issuing office 2. Regional office 3. Head office. In case, you are not satisfied with our service, you may also approach Insurance Ombudsman. For details of our office addresses and addresses of office of Insurance Ombudsman, please visit our website <http://newindia.co.in>

Page No. 1

Expired

Registers
Movement Register

MOVEMENT REGISTER					
DATE	PLACE		TIME		MAHOUT'S SIGNATURE
	STARTING	ENDING	STARTING	ENDING	
17/11/14	Barangoni	Barangoni	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	<i>[Signature]</i>
18/11/14	Barangoni	26 Land	4:00 PM	6:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
19/11/14	26 Land	Barangoni	4:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
27/11/14	Barangoni	Barangoni	4:00 PM	5:30 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
28/11/14	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
05/12/14	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
02/12/14	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
31/12/14	Barangoni	26 Land	5:00 PM	10:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i> by walk
21/01/15	26 Land	26 Land	4:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
21/01/15	26 Land	Barangoni	10:00 PM	6:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
23/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	10:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
25/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	8:00 PM	11:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
26/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
28/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
29/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	8:00 PM	10:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
31/01/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i> by walk
01/02/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	7:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i> by walk
04/02/15	Barangoni	26 Land	10:00 PM	11:30 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
05/02/15	26 Land	Barangoni	12:00 AM	3:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>
07/02/15	Barangoni	Barangoni	5:00 PM	8:00 PM	<i>[Signature]</i>

Observations - Manually filled in bulk, post facto

[Signature]

Movement Register

[illegible]

WORK REGISTER

DATE	TYPE OF WORK	STARTING TIME	CLOSING TIME	MANHOURS SIGNATURE
17/11/14	Expenditure	7:00 PM 10:00 AM	6:00 PM 2:00 PM	2
18/11/14	Expenditure	8:30 AM	11:30 AM	2
23/11/14	Expenditure	7:30 AM 8:00 AM 2:00 PM	11:00 AM 4:00 PM 6:00 PM	3
25/12/14	Expenditure	2:00 PM 2:00 PM	6:00 PM 6:00 PM	2
01/01/15	TO	8:30 AM 10:30 AM	11:30 AM 11:00 PM	2
04/01/15	Expenditure	12:00 PM 9:00 PM	2:00 PM 1:00 PM	2
08/01/15	TO	9:00 PM	12:00 PM	2
09/01/15	TO	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	2
10/01/15	TO	9:30 PM	1:00 AM	2
11/01/15	TO	9:30 PM	2:00 AM	2
14/01/15	Expenditure	9:00 PM	12:00 PM	2
15/01/15	Expenditure	9:00 PM	1:00 AM	2
20/01/15	Expenditure	10:00 PM	2:00 AM	2
21/01/15	Expenditure	7:00 AM 3:00 PM	12:30 PM 3:00 PM	2
22/01/15	Expenditure	7:00 AM 8:00 PM 4:00 PM	11:30 AM 1:30 PM 6:00 PM	3
24/01/15	Expenditure	8:00 AM 8:00 PM 2:00 PM	1:00 PM 6:30 PM 6:00 PM	2
25/01/15	Expenditure	8:00 PM 12:00 AM	6:00 PM 6:00 PM	2
27/01/15	Expenditure	2:00 PM 2:00 AM	6:00 PM 6:00 PM	2
28/01/15	Expenditure	3:00 PM 4:00 PM	6:00 PM 5:00 PM	2
30/01/15	Expenditure	2:00 PM 2:00 AM	6:00 PM 6:00 PM	2

Observation - Photocopies handed to 1st team.
Original Register not shown.
Data filled Post facto, in Bulk

As a

WORK REGISTER

DATE	TYPE OF WORK	STARTING TIME	CLOSING TIME	MAHOUTS SIGNATURE
21/01/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	3.00 pm 3.00 am	5.30 pm 5.00 pm	2
03/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm 2.30 am	6.30 pm 7.00 am	2
04/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.00 pm	10.00 pm	2
05/02/15	"	"	"	2
06/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.00 pm 2.00 am	11.00 pm 2.00 pm	2
10/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.00 pm 3.00 am	6.00 pm 6.00 am	2
13/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	3.00 pm 3.00 am	5.30 pm 5.00 pm	2
17/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	3.00 pm (2.00 AM)	10.00 pm 3.00 am	2
21/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm 2.00 pm	11.30 pm 6.30 pm	2
23/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	3.00 pm	7.30 pm	2
27/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm 1.30 am	5.00 pm 4.00 am	2
29/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm 3.00 am	5.30 pm 5.00 pm	2
20/02/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm	12.00 pm	2
28/02/15	"	2.00 pm 3.00 am	6.00 pm 6.30 am	2
02/03/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm 12.30 am	2.00 pm 1.00 am	2
03/03/15	"	"	"	
09/03/15	"	"	"	
15/03/15	"	"	"	
07/03/15	"	"	"	
08/03/15	Chimney work 2.00 am	2.30 pm	12.00 pm	2

WORK REGISTER

DATE	TYPE OF WORK	STARTING TIME	CLOSING TIME	MANHOURS SIGNATURE
09/03/15	TD 300000 Cement	7-30 PM	1-00 AM	2
13/03/15	W2000000 Road	6-00 AM 2-00 PM	7-30 PM 7-00 PM	2
22/03/15	20000000	6-00 AM	7-30 PM	2
25/03/15	60000000	10-20 PM	11-30 PM	1
27/03/15	"	"	"	2
28/03/15	"	"	"	2
31/03/15	"	"	"	2
01/04/15	60000000 2000	10-20 PM	6-00 AM	2
02/04/15	"	10-20 PM	11-30 PM	2
03/04/15	"	8-00 AM	11-00 AM	1
29/04/15	20000000 2015	7-30 AM 11-00 PM	10-00 PM 6-30 PM 1-00 PM	2
30/04/15	"	8-30 AM	12-00 AM	2
01/05/15	20000000 200000	8-30 AM	11-30 AM	2
02/05/15	"	Rest	Rest	2
03/05/15	"	9-00 PM	12-30 AM	2
04/05/15	"	8-30 AM	12-00 AM	2
05/05/15	"	Rest	Rest	2
06/05/15	"	9-00 AM 9-00 PM	11-30 AM 12-30 AM	2
07/05/15	"	Rest	Rest	2
08/05/15	"	Rest	Rest	2

WORK REGISTER

[illegible]

Feeding Register

FEEDING REGISTER

MONTH	TYPE OF FOOD	QUANTITY	MAMMOT'S SIGNATURE	DATE
01-01-12	15-03-12	36 lactan per day	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
16-03-12	31-03-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-04-12	26-04-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
28-04-12	30-04-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-05-12	31-05-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-06-12	30-06-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-07-12	31-07-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-08-12	31-08-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-09-12	30-09-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-10-12	31-10-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-11-12	30-11-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01
01-12-12	31-12-12	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	01-01

Filled post facto in bulk.

[Signature]

FEDRING REGISTER			
DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
11-11-13	11:11:13	11:11:13	11
12-11-13	12:11:13	12	12
13-11-13	13:11:13	13	13
14-11-13	14:11:13	14	14
15-11-13	15:11:13	15	15
16-11-13	16:11:13	16	16
17-11-13	17:11:13	17	17
18-11-13	18:11:13	18	18
19-11-13	19:11:13	19	19
20-11-13	20:11:13	20	20
21-11-13	21:11:13	21	21
22-11-13	22:11:13	22	22
23-11-13	23:11:13	23	23
24-11-13	24:11:13	24	24
25-11-13	25:11:13	25	25
26-11-13	26:11:13	26	26
27-11-13	27:11:13	27	27
28-11-13	28:11:13	28	28
29-11-13	29:11:13	29	29
30-11-13	30:11:13	30	30
31-11-13	31:11:13	31	31

FEDRING REGISTER			
DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
11-11-13	11:11:13	11:11:13	11
12-11-13	12:11:13	12	12
13-11-13	13:11:13	13	13
14-11-13	14:11:13	14	14
15-11-13	15:11:13	15	15
16-11-13	16:11:13	16	16
17-11-13	17:11:13	17	17
18-11-13	18:11:13	18	18
19-11-13	19:11:13	19	19
20-11-13	20:11:13	20	20
21-11-13	21:11:13	21	21
22-11-13	22:11:13	22	22
23-11-13	23:11:13	23	23
24-11-13	24:11:13	24	24
25-11-13	25:11:13	25	25
26-11-13	26:11:13	26	26
27-11-13	27:11:13	27	27
28-11-13	28:11:13	28	28
29-11-13	29:11:13	29	29
30-11-13	30:11:13	30	30
31-11-13	31:11:13	31	31

FEEDING REGISTER

MONTH	TYPE OF FOOD	QUANTITY	MAHOUT'S SIGNATURE
01-07-15	30-07-15	20 Ban leaf Pure diary	
01-08-15	31-08-15	"	
01-09-15	30-09-15	"	
01-10-15	31-10-15	"	
01-11-15	30-11-15	"	
01-12-15	31-12-15	"	
From 03-01-16	4kg Good leaf + 2kg morinda (in fore), 2kg banana ~~Good leaf, 2kg morinda, 2kg banana + 1kg morinda~~ or 50000, 4kg Good leaf + 50000 - 10000 25000 50000		
04-01-16	"	"	"
05-01-16	"	"	"
06-01-16	"	"	"
07-01-16	"	"	"
08-01-16	"	"	"

Change of Diet as recommended by forest Dept.

Diet changed on 3rd Jan on the recommendation of the Forest Department

Maintained in a haphazard amateur manner and not in the prescribed format.

@ Green gram - 2 kg
 - Ghee - 500 gm
 - 3 kg + 3 kg control +
 2500 - 400
 @ 25 - 10000

Eggs
 Equimin 200 gm
 - Digmin 200 gm
 - Cotadex 200 gm
 - Astimin 200 gm
 - Sealode 200 gm

- 102 -

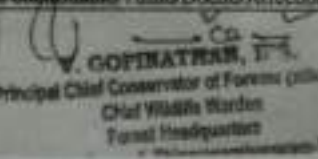
Annexure Vli (Elephant Lakshmi – Documents)
Databook



KERALA FORESTS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT DATA BOOK OF CAPTIVE ELEPHANT

(One copy will be issued to the owner of the elephant one copy will be retained by the issuing authority. Details of insurance, ownership change, change of mahout, diseases, impaction fracture, musth, running smok etc should be informed to the issuing authority within two weeks)

1) Name of the Elephant: <u>Thiruvambady Devaswam Lakshmi</u>																			
2) Name of the owner of the Elephant: <u>Secretary, Thiruvambady Devaswam</u>																			
3) Address of the Owner: <u>Thiruvambady Devaswam, Pandalur, Thiruvananthapuram</u>																			
4) Age of the elephant: <u>48 years</u>	5) Sex: <u>Female</u>																		
6) Microchip No.: <u>0006470907</u>	7) Microchip certificate No: <u>80</u>																		
8) Date: <u>19-05-08</u>																			
9) State in which microchip was implanted: <u>Kerala</u>																			
10) Ownership Certificate No. and Date:	11) Issuing State:																		
11) Date of Migration to Kerala from other state:																			
12) Elephant Status: <u>Captive Born/Wild caught/other</u>																			
13) If captive born:																			
a) Name of sire elephant:																			
b) Microchip No:																			
c) State/Region of origin: <u>NA</u>																			
d) Name of dam elephant:																			
e) Microchip No.:																			
f) State/Region of origin:																			
14) Address of the normal tethering place:																			
<u>Devaswam Compound, Marar Road</u>																			
15) Body Measurements (cm) Tusk Measurements (in cm)																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Height at shoulder</td> <td><u>225 cm</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Length of Body</td> <td><u>295 cm</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Length of Tail</td> <td><u>105 cm</u></td> </tr> </table>	Height at shoulder	<u>225 cm</u>	Length of Body	<u>295 cm</u>	Length of Tail	<u>105 cm</u>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Length</td> <td>Left</td> <td><u>18 cm</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Right</td> <td><u>18 cm</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girth</td> <td>Left</td> <td><u>15 cm</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Right</td> <td><u>15 cm</u></td> </tr> </table>	Length	Left	<u>18 cm</u>		Right	<u>18 cm</u>	Girth	Left	<u>15 cm</u>		Right	<u>15 cm</u>
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	Right	<u>15 cm</u>																	
16) Identification marks																			
General Temperament: <u>Aggressive</u> Aggressive-violent/Aggressive-controllable/Timid/Docile/Affectionate																			

A.R. SANKAR, P.S.
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

V. GOPINATHAN, P.S.
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
Chief Wildlife Warden
Forest Headquarters
Thiruvananthapuram

Microchip Certificate





KERALA FORESTS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
CERTIFICATE OF IMPLANTATION OF MICROCHIP

No. 80 Microchip No. 0006420927

- Name and Address of Owner: Thykkandy Royal House, Changanad P.O., Balamangal
- Name of Elephant: Vijayalakshmi
- Address of Normal Tethering Place: —do—
- Sex: Female, Age: 45 yrs & State in which Bred: Kerala
- Measurements (In cm):

Height at Shoulder	<u>235</u>	Length of left Tusk / Tush	} <u>NA</u>
Length of Body	<u>255</u>	Length of right Tusk / Tush	
Length of Trunk	<u>—</u>	Girth of left Tusk / Tush	
Length of Tail	<u>100</u>	Girth of right Tusk / Tush	

- Identification Marks if any: —
- Temperament: Aggressive / Violent / Aggressive Controllable / Timid / Docile / Affectionate
- Ownership Certificate No. & Date: —

Certified that the microchip is implanted in the above elephant on today.

Place: Thykkandy

Date: 15/5/2014

[Signature]
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Assistant Conservator of Forests
 (Signature, Name and Post)

[Signature]
 Veterinary Doctor
 (Signature, Name and Post)

(Seal) **FOREST VETERINARY OFFICE**
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Thiruvambady devaswom blind to Bhadran's sore misery

Viju.B @timesgroup.com

Thiruvananthapuram: Flies latch on to the wounds on his four legs as Ramabhadran stands helpless, unable to move his paralysed trunk.

The jumbo has been in an obscure elephant yard at Ambalapuram in Thrissur for three months now. Sadly, the cash-rich Thiruvambady devasom board, which owns the elephant, had used him for 'ezhunnallippu' till mid-2015, though the wounds began to fester a few years ago.

Bhadran's case is a classic example of how wounds form in the knees of many elephants following constant transportation for festivals in crammed trucks with side-railings on which they lean for support when the vehicle moves. As their skin rubs against the railings during the rickety journey, sores break out and fester when left untreated. In Bhadran's case, the wounds became septic as he is unable to move his trunk to shoo away the fleas.

The 58-year-old elephant is the



MUTE SUFFERING: The unattended wounds on Bhadran's feet have festered

oldest jumbo with the Thiruvambady devasom board. Ironically, he used to carry the main idol of the deity of Thrissur Pooram for several years.

Activists are raising a hue and cry against the board for exploiting the jumbo to such an extent. "This is one of the worst atrocities that one can do to a temple elephant. The board should have provided water therapy, cleaned the wounds and given adequate medical treatment," said V K Venkitachalam, secretary of Heritage Animal Task Force.

The only source of water in the elephant yard is an iron pipe fitted

to a borewell. But Bhadran's paralysed trunk can't help him to fetch water. In the last two years alone, 35 elephants have died in the state due to over exploitation in the name of religious performance and manual labour.

The ministry of environment and forests had issued an order to the chief secretary and chief wild life warden of Kerala to constitute a district-level elephant task force. "The task force should initiate precautionary measures to prevent cruelty to elephants and initiate penal action against all who are party to torture of elephants," Venkitachalam said.

Jan 5th 2016, Kochi Edition of Times of India

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/thiruvananthapuram/Thiruvambady-devaswom-blind-to-Bhadrans-sore-misery/articleshow/50447906.cms>